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Descriptive List of Obsolete Paper Money.

By D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Pa.

PART I—Embracing the Circulating Notes Issued by State Banks, Private Banks, Bankers and Corporations.

Abbreviations { R.—Right end illustration.
C.—Central illustration on note.
L.—Left end illustration.

(The publication of this list was begun June, 1922.)

MASSACHUSETTS (Continued).

WARE.

Hampshire Manufacturers Bank (Opened in 1825—Changed to Ware National Bank in 1865).

2246. \$1. C., view of the town of Ware. R., four cherubs holding a figure 1 on a pedestal, on which is ONE. L., female portrait, 1 above, ONE below, dog's head on lower center; red tinted.
2247. \$2. C., town of Ware. Eagle on lower center. R., Indian princess, 2 above. L., large 2 inclosing portrait of Washington above and portrait of Franklin below; red tinted.
2248. \$3. C., town of Ware, portrait of Clay below. R., three cherubs in figure 3, 3 above. L., female seated on a bale holding a figure 3 on a die above; red tinted.
2249. \$5. Perkins steel plate, with a red 5 lengthwise.
2250. \$10. Perkins steel plate, with a red X on right and left centers.



No. 2251.

2251. \$10. C., three females seated, X each side; dog, safe and key below. R., portrait of Harrison, X above. L., portrait of Jefferson, X above and below.
2252. \$20. Perkins steel plate, with red TWENTY across.
2253. \$50. Perkins steel plate, with red FIFTY across.
2254. \$100. C., Phoebus in the Chariot of the Sun, 100 at right, C at left. R., portrait of Washington, C above and below. L., an eagle, 100 above and below.

WAREHAM.**Wareham Bank.**

2255. \$1. C., men in top of large 1. R., female holding grain and leaning on a fence, 1 above. L., female seated with elbow on a barrel; cars, vessel and canal lock, 1 below.
2256. \$1. C., view of Tremont Iron Works, horse and chaise, cars, etc., ONE DOLLAR below. R., male portrait, 1 above. L., man and machinery, 1 above.
2257. \$2. C., eagle poised on a rock. R., male portrait, TWO on 2 above. L., boy whittling under a tree, child lying down, cows, sheep, etc., 2 below.
2258. \$2. C., man in top of large 2. R., female seated, 2 on TWO above and below. L., boy washing sheep, a man, boy and dog driving sheep, 2 below.
2259. \$3. C., large 3. R., female with flowers, THREE above and below. L., a man on a horse, boy, cattle, dog and load of hay, 3 below.
2260. \$5. C., female and cherub in front of large V. R., girl with basket of flowers, 5 above. L., spread eagle on a shield, FIVE below.
2261. \$5. C., State arms, V each side. R., male portrait, 5 above. L., sailor with spyglass, hand on stay, 5 above and below.
2262. \$10. C., State arms, TEN and male portrait below. R., 10 above, TEN below. L., female, anchor, steamship and lighthouse, TEN above.
2263. \$10. C., large X. R., farmer holding a sickle and sheaf, one foot on a stone, 10 above. L., man seated with hammer, anvil, wheel, etc., TEN below.
2264. \$10. C., large X. R., train and a man with a wheelbarrow, 10 above. L., Signing the Declaration of Independence, X below.
2265. \$20. C., eagle in a frame, XX each side. R., ship, 20 above. L., female seated with hand on a book, 20 above.
2266. \$20. R., male portrait, 20 above. L., view of Tremont Nail Works, 20 below.
2267. \$50. C., male portrait. R., interior of iron foundry, 50 above. L., State arms and 50, FIFTY DOLLARS above, FIFTY DOLLARS on FIFTY below.
2268. \$50. C., man holding a horse by the mane, 50 each side. R. and L., female erect in oval, FIFTY above and below.
2269. \$100. C., wharf scene, vessels, stores, etc., men loading a barrel on a wagon. R., portrait of Columbus. L., portrait of Harrison; ONE HUNDRED on 100 on both upper corners.
2270. \$100. R., male portrait, C above, dog and safe below. L., view of Tremont Iron Works, 100 below.

WESTFIELD.**Hampden Bank.**

2271. \$1. C., street scene in Westfield, 1 each side. R., two farmers, one sharpening scythe, the other mowing, ONE above, 1 below. L., female portrait, ONE above and below.
2272. \$2. C., street scene in Westfield, 2 each side. R., train, two cherubs below, 2 above. L., female holding sheaf and hat, two cherubs below, 2 above.
2273. \$2. C., view of town. R., bust of Washington, 2 above. L., Ceres, TWO above.
2274. \$2. C., harvesting scene, man cradling grain with the scythe on the wrong side of the cradle, bringing it on top in cutting grain. R., two cupids, one has wand, the other sheaf, 2 on red die above. L., negro plowing with two spirited horses, 2 on red die above. TWO DOLLARS in red. (This note is an altered note of the Southern Bank, at Bainbridge, Ga.)
2275. \$3. C., street scene in Westfield, 3 each side. R., boy pushing a sheep into a creek, man looking on, 3 above, THREE below. L., female erect, THREE above and below.

2276. \$3. C., boy with dog among wheat. R., man, THREE above. L., man, 3 above.
2277. \$5. C., view of town. R., girl's bust, 5 above. L., bust of child, 5 above.
2278. \$5. C., street scene in Westfield. R., eagle in a figure 5, FIVE above. L., female portrait, FIVE above and below.
2279. \$10. C., street scene in Westfield. R., female erect holding a wreath, 10 above. L., portrait of Washington, TEN above and below.
2280. \$20. C., street scene in Westfield, 20 at left. R., portrait of Washington, TWENTY on 20 above. L., TWENTY across.
2281. \$50. C., Hampden Bank building, store, hotel, etc. R., portrait, 50 above, FIFTY below. L., medallion head, FIFTY above, 50 below.
2282. \$100. C., street scene in Westfield, C at left. R., medallion head, 100 above. L., 100 across.

Westfield Bank.

2283. \$1. C., Indian seated, plow, grain, cabin and lake, large 1 at right. R., ONE, 1 above, ONE below. L., portrait of General Taylor, ONE above, 1 below.
2284. \$2. C., two females, one seated with scroll pointing upward, large 2 at right. R., two Indians, TWO above and below. L., State arms, 2 above, TWO below.
2285. \$3. C., farmer, sailor, and mechanic. R., woman instructing two children, 3 above, THREE below. L., dogs starting birds, THREE above and below.
2286. \$5. C., FIVE. R., a public square, houses, churches, etc., FIVE below. L., two females and boy seated, two sailors standing.
2287. \$5. C., man and woman, two horses, canal boat, lock, houses, etc. R., two sailors hoisting a sail, 5 above. L., farmer, horse, dog, etc., 5 above.
2288. \$10. C., similar to right of No. 2286. R., TEN, X above, 10 below. L., sloop, bridge and car, 10 above, TEN below.
2289. \$20. C., public square, houses, and churches. R., blacksmith, 20 above. L., woman at a well, TWENTY above.
2290. \$50. C., same as No. 2289. R., woman tending machinery, 50 above. L., cattle in an oval, 50 above.

WEST STOCKBRIDGE.

Berkshire Railroad Company (Chartered April 13, 1837).

West Stockbridge Railroad Corporation (Chartered April 5, 1836).

WEYMOUTH.

Union Bank of Weymouth and Braintree (Had \$100,000 in circulation in 1847).

2291. \$1. C., portrait of Washington. R., train coming through cut, ONE above, 1 below. L., female seated with sickle and sheaf, reapers and house, 1 above.
2292. \$1. C., blacksmith shop, 1 each side. R., female, ONE above and below. L., bust of Washington, ONE above and below.
2293. \$2. C., farming scene, 2 each side. R and L., female, TWO above, 2 below.
2294. \$2. R., portrait of General Taylor, 2 above. L., spread eagle and shield on top of a globe, clouds, stars and flags, TWO above and below.
2295. \$3. C., female and eagle, 3 each side. R., a sailor, THREE above, 3 below. L., farmer sharpening scythe, THREE above, 3 below.
2296. \$3. R., portrait of John Quincy Adams, 3 above. L., two females, one seated holding scroll, pole and cap; cars, bridge and vessels, III above, 3 below.
2297. \$5. C., eagle, vessels, etc., V each side. R. and L., FIVE, 5 above and below.

2298. \$5. C., portrait of Webster. R., V above and below. L., a street in Weymouth, FIVE above, V below.
2299. \$10. R., portrait of Washington, X above. L., a street in Weymouth, TEN above.
2300. \$10. C., man and oxen, 10 at right. R., female, TEN above. L., X, 10 above and below.
2301. \$20. C., eagle, XX each side. R., ship, 20 above. L., female, 20 above.
2302. \$20. R., street in Weymouth, 20 above. L., portrait of Franklin, XX above.
2303. \$50. C., man holding horse by the mane, 50 each side. R. and L., female erect in oval, FIFTY above and below.
2304. \$100. C., wharf scene, vessels, stores, etc., men loading barrel on wagon. R., portrait of Columbus. L., portrait of Harrison, ONE HUNDRED on 100 on both upper corners.
2305. \$500. C., 500, D at right. R., 500 across. L., female seated on sheaves pointing at men reaping, a man on an ox wagon, 500 below.
2306. \$1000. C., train and laborers, THOUSAND at left. R., ship, 1000 above and below. L., Laocoon and sons strangled by serpents, 1000 below.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

Williamstown and Hancock Railroad Company (Chartered April 21, 1852).

WISCASSET.

Wiscasset Bank.

2307. \$1. Perkins plate, 1817.
2308. \$5. Perkins stereotype steel plate; dated Oct. 1, 1817. No. 508. Printed on back with patent stereotype steel check plate.
2309. \$3. Perkins plate, 1819.

WOBURN.

Woburn Bank.

2310. \$1. C., female reclining before a shield, locomotive at left, milkmaid and cows at right. R., cherub holding a shell and getting on a dolphin, 1 above. L., 1 above and below.
2311. \$2. C., train. R., female holding a rake, 2 above. L., milkmaid holding pail, boy reclining on the right, two gold dollars in front of him, 2 below.
2312. \$3. R., cherub holding a shield with figure 3, 3 above. L., female reclining, eagle at right, globe and ship at left, 3 below.
2313. \$5. R., five females around a figure 5, houses and vessels, 5 above. L., female seated, feeding an eagle.
2314. \$10. C., train going to left. R., four horses, 10 above. L., female erect, pedestal and shield, TEN above.
2315. \$10. C., train going right. R., male portrait, 10 above. L., female seated with wand, barrel, etc., TEN above and below. TEN in red.
2316. \$20. C., portrait of Washington. R., 20 above. L., spread eagle on a shield, United States Capitol at right, steamship at left, 20 above.
2317. \$50. C., FIFTY. R., 50, female seated with battle ax and scales below. L., female seated each side of a shield surmounted by an eagle; factory, cars, etc., 50 above.
2318. \$100. C., 100. R., Capitol at Washington, 100 above. L., 100.

WILKINSONVILLE.

Sutton Bank of Massachusetts.

WORCESTER.**Central Bank** (Opened in 1829). Changed to Central National Bank in 1864.

2319. \$1. C., female seated on a safe with dog and child at her feet, plow, shield, canal, cars and vessel. R., female portrait, 1 above. L., female seated leaning against a pillar, ONE below.
2320. \$2. C., man seated holding dividers and cog wheel, female leaning on a bale, cars, and bridge. R., female with sheaf, 2 above. L., Indian holding a gun kneeling on a rock, TWO below.
2321. \$2. C., Justice seated on bale, barrel, plow, etc., 2 each side. R., portrait of Washington, ship above, 2 DOLLARS below. L., male portrait, 2 DOLLARS above, ship below.
2322. \$3. C., female seated on a sheaf, State arms, fruit, flowers, grain and cars on bridge. R., female portrait, 3 above. L., female with a basket of flowers, 3 below.
2323. \$5. C., horse running and cars. R. and L., female seated with 5 on a die, FIVE below.
2324. \$10. C., large X. R., female erect with sickle and sheaf, TEN above. L., three females, one with trident, and vessels, 10 below.
2325. \$20. C., two angels kneeling in clouds holding 2 and 0, two cherubs between them. R. and L., 20 above.
2326. \$50. R., portrait of Washington, 50 above. L., two cows in the water, two cows and three sheep on shore, 50 below.
2327. \$100. R., portrait of Webster, 100 above. L., female seated, pole, cap, shield and United States Capitol, 100 below.
2328. \$500. R., eagle and shield, 500 above. L., female reclining against a bale, two casks, factory, vessels, etc., D below.

Citizens Bank.

2329. \$1. C., female supporting figure 1, railroad and steamboat. R., blacksmith and anvil, 1 above. L., female and 1, ONE below.
2330. \$1. C., farming implements, beehive, sheaf, etc., 1 each side. R., farmer erect, holding ax and sickle, beehive, shield, etc., ONE above and below. L., cherub with basket, 1 above and below.
2331. \$2. C., farmer seated holding a pitcher, a sheaf and dog. R., cherub astride a dolphin holding a shell, 2 above, TWO below. L., male portrait, 2 above.
2332. \$3. C., man with sledge on his shoulder, factories and river. R., State arms, 3 above. L., sea monsters, 3 above, steamship below.
2333. \$3. C., female seated on a safe, sheaf, cornucopia, sickle, etc., man plowing and factory, 3 at left. R., portrait of female in the water, 3 above. L., medallion head, 3 above and below.
2334. \$5. C., female seated holding a key and receiving gold from Mercury flying in the clouds, griffin on a safe, 5 each side. R., female seated, rake and shield, V above and below. L., FIVE across.
2335. \$10. C., Cupid kneeling and writing on a rock, X each side. R., female seated on left of an anvil, man seated on right, Mercury with bag, 10 below. L., TEN across.
2336. \$20. C., female seated in clouds, book, eagle, etc., 20 each side. R., Vulcan seated, lightning flashing from one hand, a staff in the other, 20 below. L., TWENTY across.
2337. \$50. C., train, L each side. R., two females, 50 below. L., female warrior, 50 below.
2338. \$100. C., Neptune, 100 each side. R., statue of Washington, 100 below. L., Indian shooting with bow and arrow, 100 below.

City Bank (Changed to City National Bank of Worcester in 1864).

2339. \$1. C., mechanic tending machinery. R., ONE, 1 on ONE above. L., a four-story building, 1 above.
2340. \$2. C., two men loading grain, man holding horse's head, TWO at left. R., 2, 2 above. L., four-story building, 2 above.
2341. \$3. C., female reclining, machine, chest, sheaves, lamb, etc. R., 3 above. L., four-story building, 3 above.

2342. \$5. R., 5, V above. L., bull's head on a shield, two men at work at right, woman sewing at left, FI-V-VE below.
2343. \$10. C., Worcester City seal. R., City Bank building, 10 above. L., male portrait, X on TEN below.
2344. \$10. C., Worcester City seal. R., City Bank building, 10 above. L., TEN, 10 above.
2345. \$20. C., three females in clouds, the center one kneeling. R., City Bank building, 20 above. L., 20, XX above.
2346. \$50. C., portrait of Calhoun. R., City Bank building, 50 above. L., 50, 50 above.
2347. \$100. C., City Bank building. R., portrait of Webster, 100 below, 100 on large die. L., C, 100 above.
2348. \$500. C., City Bank building. R., portrait of Clay, 500 above. L., large D on five strips of lathe work.

Commercial Bank.

2349. \$1. Have no description.

John Boyden's Bank.

Mechanics Bank.

2350. \$1. C., men forging iron in a shop. R., Goddess of Liberty, shield and eagle, ONE above and below. L., portrait of Washington, 1 above, ONE below.
2351. \$2. C., man on horse, dog, sheep and mill, female each side. R., female portrait, 2 above, TWO below. L., portrait of Franklin, TWO above and below.
2352. \$3. C., Indian on a shield surmounted by an eagle, two females seated at right, one at left. R., female portrait, 3 above and below. L., portrait of John Adams, THREE above and below.
2353. \$5. C., three children, flag, sheaves, lambs and ship, female portrait at right, State arms at left. R., portrait of Webster, 5 above. L., female with sickle and grain, 5 above and below.
2354. \$10. C., mechanic seated, anvil, city, bridge and cars, 10 at left. R., portrait of General Taylor, 10 above. L., Goddess of Liberty, shield and eagle.
2355. \$20. C., an angel each side. R., 20 above. L., portrait of J. Q. Adams, XX above.
2356. \$50. C., man plowing with oxen and horse, 50 each side. L., two females seated, two sailors standing, wheel and chimneys.
2357. \$100. C., black horse on right of a shield surmounted by an eagle, white horse at left. R. and L., portrait, 100 above and below.
2358. \$500. C., female seated holding a book, screw, square, anvil and factories. R., 500. L., D.

Merchants Bank.

2359. \$2. Have no description.

Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company (Chartered in May, 1832).

Quinsigamond Bank.

2360. \$1. C., Main Street, Worcester. R., male portrait, 1 above. L., female portrait, 1 below.
2361. \$2. C., Main Street, Worcester. R., train, 2 above. L., scene on a plank road, cattle, wagons, etc., 2 above.
2362. \$3. C., Main Street, Worcester. R., female holding a sheaf and shading her eyes, 3 above. L., mason building a wall, 3 below.
2363. \$5. C., male portrait. R., a woman with a basket of flowers, 5 above. L., Main Street, Worcester, 5 below.
2364. \$5. C., eagle on cannon, plow, anchor, etc., ships, V each side. R. and L., FIVE, 5 above and below.
2365. \$10. C., Cincinnatus at his plow, oxen, etc., 10 at right. R., female and cornucopia, TEN above. L., X, 10 above and below.
2366. \$10. C., Main Street, Worcester. R., Indian seated, 10 above. L., full length of William Penn, TEN below.

2367. \$20. C., an angel in clouds blowing trumpet; globe, eagle and flags. R., portrait of J. Q. Adams, 20 above. L., Indian on a shield, 20 below.
2368. \$50. R., two cows in a stream, two cows and three sheep on shore, 50 above. L., portrait of Washington, 50 above.
2369. \$100. C., milkmaid seated, pail, two cows, and farmhouse. R., portrait of Franklin, 100 above. L., Justice seated, 100 above.
2370. \$500. R., 500 above. L., three farmers and a woman seated at lunch, two horses, 500 above and below.

Western Bank.

2371. \$1. C., blacksmith, anvil, hammer, etc., train and factories. R., bull's head, 1 above. L., 1 below.
2372. \$2. C., cattle, farmers plowing and train of cars. R., cattle and hogs, 2 above. L., 2 below.
2373. \$3. R., female and cherubs, 3 above. L., farmers and sheep, 3 below.
2374. \$5. C., wild horses. R., Goddess of Liberty, 5 above. L., medallion head, 5 above, FIVE below.
2375. \$5. C., farming scene. R., female, 5 above. L., FIVE below.
2376. \$10. C., female riding a reindeer. R., blacksmith, anvil and tongs, 10 above. L., TEN below.
2377. \$20. C., female with cornucopia; merchandise, factories and shipping. R., female between 2 and 0, 20 above. L., portrait of Webster, 20 above and below.
2378. \$50. C., blacksmith shoeing a horse. R., Indian woman and child, 50 above. L., female, 50 above.
2379. \$100. C., State arms, female each side. R., portrait of Washington, 100 above and below. L., portrait of Franklin, 100 above and below.

Worcester Bank (Opened in 1804. Changed to Worcester National Bank in 1864).

2380. \$1. 1826. 1 in rosette; no design.
2381. \$1. C., portrait of Washington on a figure 1. R., carpenter seated on a sawhorse, arm on bench, 1 above. L., female seated with arm on a bale, 1 above.
2382. \$2. C., portrait of Washington in a large 2. R., dog and safe, 2 above. L., farmer sharpening a scythe, 2 above.
2383. \$2. Perkins plate. 1844.
2384. \$3. C., 3. R., female portrait, 3 above. L., male portrait, 3 above.
2385. \$5. C., 5, female portrait each side. R., female seated, pen, scroll, harp and palette, 5 above. L., Indian princess seated, shield, pole and cap, 5 above.
2386. \$10. C., female seated, bale, barrel, men loading hay, etc., small male portrait each side. R., mechanic seated, 10 above. L., blacksmith at work, 10 above.
2387. \$20. C., XX, an eagle above on a globe, female seated on right, an Indian seated left. R., a farmer sowing seed, 20 above. L., female with sheaf shading her eyes, 20 below.
2388. \$50. C., shepherd boy reclining, sheep and village. R., female seated holding a vase on a bale, 50 above. L., L, 50 below.
2389. \$100. C., an angel in clouds blowing trumpet, globe, eagle, and flags, small male portrait each side. R., female seated on a bale holding above letter C on a frame, C below. L., female with sickle and sheaf, 100 above.
2390. \$500. C., spread eagle on a shield, vessels, cars, and city. R., medallion head of Washington, D above. L., medallion head, 500 above.

Worcester and Nashua Railroad Company (Chartered in June, 1845).

WRENTHAM.

Wrentham Bank.

2391. \$1. C., men in top of a large 1. R., female holding grain and lean-

- ing on a fence, 1 above. L., female seated, barrel, cars, canal lock and vessel, 1 below.
2392. \$1. C., man shoeing a horse, man sitting on a log and a man standing. R., two children, 1 above. L., soldiers and boy beating a drum, 1 above.
2393. \$2. C., man loading hay on cart drawn by oxen. R., portrait of Webster, 2 above. L., female resting on pillar, 2 above.
2394. \$2. C., men in top of large 2. R., a lady seated, 2 on TWO above and below. L., boy washing sheep, man, boy and dog driving sheep, 2 below.
2395. \$3. C., large 3. R., female with flowers, THREE above and below. L., man on a horse, boy, cattle, etc., 3 below.
2396. \$3. C., female seated holding urn, ship, stove, goods, etc. R., boy, child, and sheep, 3 above, THREE below. L., blacksmith at forge, THREE below.
2397. \$5. C., two horses in a field. R., portrait, 5 above. L., female seated, dogs, etc., 5 above.
2398. \$5. C., an Indian girl seated in large V. R., portrait of Washington, 5 above. L., female seated, agricultural implements, factories, vessels, etc., V on FIVE below.
2399. \$5. C., female kneeling and raising a curtain from a shield on which is a figure 5, V at right. R., ship, 5 above. L., FIVE across.
2400. \$10. C., large X. R., train and a man with a wheelbarrow, 10 above. L., Signing the Declaration of Independence, X below.
2401. \$10. C., man with plow and oxen, 10 at right. R., female holding a rudder and cornucopia, TEN above. L., X, 10 above and below.
2402. \$10. C., female seated holding cloth, factories, steamboat, etc. R., man seated, child, bust of Washington on table, 10 above. L., Continental soldier and State arms, 10 above.
2403. \$20. C., small eagle. R., female feeding horse, hens, chickens and ducks, 20 above. L., two men at work on wagon, 20 below.
2404. \$20. C., an eagle in a frame, XX each side. R., ship, 20 above. L., female seated with hand on a book, 20 above.
2405. \$50. C., farmhouse and buildings, two men on a load of hay and a man with a rake and pail, 50 at right. R., Justice, L above. L., steamboat and sailboat, 50 above.
2406. \$50. C., 50. R., General Scott, 50 above. L., female seated, arm resting on a shield, eagle and steamboat, 50 below.
2407. \$100. C., man cutting stick, horse, cow, sheep, boy on fence. R., female portrait, 100 above. L., female portrait, 100 above.
- 2407½. \$100. C., wharf scene, vessels, stores, etc., men loading a barrel on a wagon. R., portrait of Columbus. L., portrait of Harri-son, ONE HUNDRED on 100 on both upper corners.

YARMOUTH.

Barnstable Bank (Changed to First National Bank in 1864).

2408. \$1. C., spread eagle on a shield, ship each side. R., vessel and bridge, ONE above and below. L., female erect, her apron filled with grain, ONE above and below.
2409. \$2. C., TWO, eagle each side. R., two vessels, 2 above. L., sailor holding a flag seated on a bale, 2 above, TWO below.
2410. \$3. C., view of bank, stage coach, etc. R., male portrait, THREE on 3 above. L., sailor erect, hand on capstan, 3 above.
2411. \$5. C., train coming to right. R., canal boat, vessel, etc., 5 above and below. L., sailor erect, hand on anchor, bales, boxes, etc., FIVE above and below.
2412. \$10. C., steamboat, vessels, etc., TEN each side. R., sailor standing at the helm of a vessel, 10 above and below. L., an officer seated at a table, 10 above and below.
2413. \$20. C., view of bank, stage coach, etc. R., female seated between a globe and shield, 20 above. L., TWENTY, 20 above, male portrait below.
2414. \$20. C., view of bank, stage coach, etc., and balance the same as No. 2413, but location of vignette is different.

2415. \$20. C., ship, pilot boats, ships, etc., gear below and anchor. R., steamboat and ship, 20 above and below. L., sailor leaning against anchor stock smoking, vessel at left, XX above and below.
2416. \$50. C., female leaning on an anchor by the sea, a shipwreck on the sea, L each side. R., 50 above and below. L., FIFTY across.
2417. \$50. C., view of bank and other buildings. R., male portrait, 50 above, FIFTY below. L., head of sailor boy, 50 above.
2418. \$100. C., view of bank and other buildings. R., female portrait, 100 above. L., male portrait, 100 above.
2419. \$100. C., female holding grain, and a female seated with Liberty cap, and a ship, C at right. R., two ships, 100 above and below. L., ONE HUNDRED across.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE PENGÓ IS NOW HUNGARY'S CURRENCY UNIT.

When Hungary decided to give the name of "pengó" to its new currency unit, it did so, it is said, because of the impossibility of confusing it with any other of the world's currencies. The new coin was placed in circulation on January 1, and for the first time in ten years Hungarians were able to jingle hard money in their pockets. All business firms will keep their books on the basis of the pengó. The introduction of the pengó places the stamp of approval upon Hungary's reconstruction, which was begun by Jeremiah Smith.

The pengó will have a par value of about 17.4 cents, and probably will be traded in around that level. While 3,800 pengó will equal one kilogram of fine gold, there is a charge of 6 pengó for minting. There will be 27.82 pengó to the pound sterling, which, it is of interest to note, compares with 24.50 kronen to the pound in 1914 at the outbreak of the World War.

After the paper krone had been pushed to microscopic value by the inflation of Hungarian currency after the war it was finally stabilized in 1924 at around 340,000 kronen to the pound, or 12,500 kronen to the dollar, the level at which the pengó was introduced.

ELIHU ROOT GETS LARGE WILSON MEDAL.

At the dinner of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation in New York on December 28, in honor of the former President's birthday, Elihu Root received the Woodrow Wilson Award medal and \$25,000 for his services in helping to create the World Court.

The medal is of bronze and is ten inches in diameter. It was designed by Ivan Mestrovich, Jugo-Slavian sculptor.

The design of the medal shows in the centre a symbolical figure of Wilson, conveying a sense of what the designer believes to have been Wilson's chief characteristics—wisdom, justice and love of humanity.

The reverse bears the words: "The Woodrow Wilson Award" and the following inscription: "To Elihu Root in recognition of his services to humanity and the cause of peace through justice in helping to create the Permanent Court of International Justice. Dec. 28, MCMXXVI."

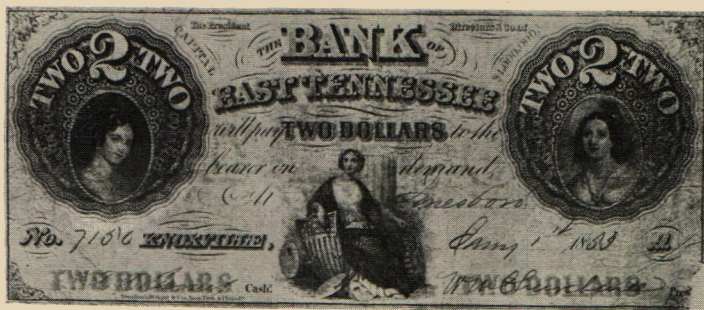
COINAGE FOR DECEMBER, 1926.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during December, 1926, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 313,500; Quarter Eagles, 56,000.
 Silver—Quarter Dollars, 5,744,000; Dimes, 9,230,000.
 Nickel—Five Cents, 5,753,000.
 Bronze—One Cent, 23,426,000.

Dolly and Bonny.

By WALDO C. MOORE.



The portrait of Dorothy Payne Todd Madison, wife of President James Madison, appears on the left end of the \$2 note of the Bank of East Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., engraved by Danforth, Wright and Company, New York and Philadelphia, while to the right of the same note is that of Katharine Sherrill Sevier, wife of John Sevier, first Governor of Tennessee, formerly known as Franklin State.

Dorothy Payne Todd Madison, lovingly called Dolly Madison, was brought up a Quaker, and early in life married a young lawyer, John Todd, of the same belief. Mr. Todd died three years afterward, 1793, leaving her with a son and with little else.

Mrs. Todd's mother, who resided in Philadelphia, was also in poor circumstances, caring for boarders in order to support herself. Mrs. Todd naturally sought a home with her mother, and from the period of her husband's death she relinquished her belief, if she had any, in the doctrines of the Quakers and gave free play to her disposition, which was spontaneously gay and cheerful. She was esteemed one of the most beautiful of her sex in Philadelphia and portraits of her found at the time justify the reputation.

Among the boarders in her mother's inn were two young men already distinguished in the history of their country—James Madison, a member of Congress from Virginia, and Aaron Burr, then a United States Senator from New York. In 1794 James Madison married Dorothy Payne Todd, to the delight of President Washington and his wife, who felt a keen interest in both. Their married life of forty-two years was one of unclouded happiness.

In 1801 Madison was appointed Secretary of State by President Jefferson, an office he continued to hold for eight years, during which period Mrs. Madison was the center of the most brilliant circle of Washington society. In 1809 Mr. Madison became President, and his beautiful wife enjoyed a still wider field for the exhibition of her charms and advantages.

President Madison's term expired in 1817, and from that time until 1836, when he died, Mrs. Madison lived in retirement at their magnificent home in Montpelier, Va., where she dispensed a liberal hospitality and made the later years of her distinguished husband's life cheerful and happy. Her last days were spent in Washington, and it is said of her that she continued to retain much of her beauty, vivacity and grace up to her eightieth year.

In 1776 the Indians attacked the fort of the Watauga settlers and Katharine Sherrill made her famous run for life. Four years later she became the wife of John Sevier. Details of the story are variously related, but its main features, as described by E. E. Miller in his "Indians! Indians! Run, Girls, Run!" are well established and it has become one of Tennessee's cherished traditions.

A keen-eyed lass at the fort gate cried
To the women who milked the cows outside.
They ran, a whoop and a gun's report
Speeding their steps as they fled to the fort.
Farthest of all from its sheltering wall,
Latest to catch and heed the call,

Was Katharine Sherrill, fairest of maids
 In all Watauga's forest glades.
 Hearing, she sprang like a startled deer
 And fled on feet that were winged with fear.
 But the call had come a moment late:
 The redskins cut her off from the gate,
 And while the rifles blazed away
 Rushed yelling and gloating to seize their prey.

At the gate of the fort bold John Sevier,
 Statesman and warrior and pioneer,
 Was grasped by a dozen hands and stayed
 As he tried to rush to the fleeing maid;
 Graped, held back, and in the great bar dropped—
 It was certain death if he were not stopped,
 And better a girl be captive led
 Than the foremost man of the West lie dead.

The Indians rushed to seize their prey,
 But she whirled aside and sped away—
 Away from the gate, but toward the wall.
 Eight feet it stood. The maid put all
 Her strength in one great leap and flung
 Her arms across the top and clung
 One instant, trembling, out of breath;
 Then over the top and away from death
 Strong arms had caught and drawn her clear—
 The eager arms of John Sevier.

Such is the story; so it was told
 To our fathers by theirs in the days of old;
 So will our children the tale repeat
 To children clustered about their feet.
 For as long as beauty is loved, and youth,
 And deeds of valor, and manhood's truth,
 Will a place be kept in the heart of the State
 For John Sevier and his Bonny Kate,
 For the hero brave and the bride he won
 And the love that lived till their lives were done.

Indian Currency and Its Manufacture.

By CHAS. A. PHILHOWER, Westfield, N. J.

(A paper read before the Annual Convention of the American Numismatic Association, Washington, D. C., August 21 to 26, 1926.)

Just when the primitive inhabitants of this country became accustomed to the use of a common medium of exchange is not positively known. However, the Indians had arrived at that point of progress prior to the discovery of America where a form of currency was used to some extent. It is apparent that they had practiced this usage some decades before they began bartering with the white man, for the early explorers found wampum in use as a common medium of exchange. However, it was not by any means used universally in obtaining products or property from one another. Many of their possessions were considered the common property of the camp. Things were possessed because of their use, with little concern for their ownership. A coat was of no value to anyone when it was not needed for protection from the weather. In reality, it was a considerable burden in warm weather and was more than worthless if kept only as a possession. Much of the property of the Indian was thrown aside when not in use. The fact that he was most of the time on the move also led to this practice. The Indian who had many hides and no corn would barter with the Indian who had much corn and no hides. In such cases, hides were given for corn and vice versa. There were a few things, such as beads, rings, bracelets and objects of ornamentation, having no use apart from the permanent ornamentation of the body, that came to have a stable valuation and were often used as media of exchange. When there was a dearth of certain necessities obtainable only at long distances, because of the problem of double transportation, objects easy of transportation having constant value, such as beads, were offered for the products needed. They could easily be given up for something that would sustain life.

Objects having no intrinsic value in sustaining life were often held as riches because of the esteem that the marriageable squaw had for them. When an attractive squaw was pursued by more than one suitor, he who had the most seawan or wampum invariably won the fair lady, provided

he was comely of features and attractive in physique. Because of this factor a young brave seeking the favor of an Indian maiden would bedeck himself in a most lavish way with all conceivable knick-knacks and trumpery, beads, rings, bracelets, feathers, claws, teeth, shells and the like. These were known by the common term seawan or wampum, and seawan, along with a stout heart, would win fair lady then as successfully as in the more modern days of chivalry.

While all tawdry articles such as these mentioned were much in demand, beads were the most universal of them all and eventually took a place as a common medium of exchange, and ultimately a particular kind of bead became the money of the Indian. The most prevailing term for this money was the word "wampum" of New England usage.

The term wampum is derived from the Algonquin word wam-pum-pe-ak, wam-pum-pe-age, or wam-pom-pe-ag. It was pronounced wam-pam-piak or wam-bam-bi-ag. Wamp means white, and umpe or ompe a string. Ak or ag indicates the plural ending. This word was sometimes contracted into wampeage, and even to peage, pronounced peek. I have seen the term written as two words, wampum peak. Other terms for the same object are met with in different localities. In New England, in addition to the word wampum, mo-ha-icks and suc-kau-hock were used. In New Jersey, seawan or seawant, and in the Carolinas, ro-e-noke or ronoak were the common terms.

There were two distinct varieties of wampum, white and black, corresponding somewhat to silver and gold. The dark wampum was worth twice as much as the white. Thus six white or three black were current for a stiver with the Dutch or a penny with the English. The white was usually sold for ninepence per yard and the dark for eighteen pence.

Wampum was made from shell, principally the po-qua-u-haug (Venus mercenaria), which was contracted to qua-haug, called today by some the hen clam. Other shells commonly used were the periwinkle (*pyrula carica*), the me-te-au-hock of Roger Williams' time and locality, the welk (*buccinum undatum*), and the unios of fresh waters were also used. When the white man took up the manufacture of wampum the conch shell (*strombus gigas*) of the West Indies, the pearl oyster (*avicula mar-gar-i-ti-fera*), the beautiful abalone (*Haliotes rufescens*) of the Pacific coast, and the pearl mussel were utilized.

Thomas Morton, in speaking of the Indians of New England as far back as 1630, says: "They have a kinde of beads in steade of money to buy withal such things as they want, which they call wampampeak; and it is of two sorts, the one is white and the other is a violet color. These are made of the sells of fishe; the white with them is as silver with us, the other as our gould, and for these beads they buy and sell not only amongst themselves but even with us. We have used to sell them any of our commodities for this wampampeak, because we know we can have beaver again from them for it; and these beads are current in all parts of New England, from one end of the coast to the other; and altho some have endeavored by example to have the like made, of the same kind of shells, yet none has ever as yet, obtained to any perfection in the composure of them, but the Salvages have found a great difference to be in the one and the other; and have knowne the counterfeit beads from those of their owne making and doe slight them."

Loskiel says that before the coming of the European the Indians would make strings of wampum chiefly of small pieces of wood of equal size stained either white or black. Prior to the discovery it was likely that the flat circular wampum prevailed. It was a difficult process for an Indian to bore a hole through a tubular piece of wampum. Such wampum was probably made of shell, although there is no record of it. The flat wampum was drilled with flint awls. I have found the tubular wampum of a quarter of an inch in diameter, with borings from two ways, in Indian burials in New Jersey. These were drilled without doubt with stone drills. In the Southern part of New Jersey, where the wampum industry was common, a certain gritty grooved specimen of sandstone tool is found, which indicates a use for working down the blank cylinders before the drilling process was performed.

After the introduction of iron by the explorers, drills were made of nails and tubular wampum became more common in use. The drill was set in the end of a round stick. The workman in a sitting position would hold the shell in his left hand, set the drill to the end of the small cylinder and roll

it back and forth over the leg above the knee. This was a difficult process; however, with persistent effort the wampum bead was finally well wrought out. The large tubular wampum of earliest manufacture was made from the conch shell. The later type of dark or purple tubular wampum was made from the oval muscle-scars of the quahog or poquoauhock. The Indian would break out of the shell about half an inch of the dark part and from this make his suc-kau-hock or black money. He would take the stem of the periwinkle or me-te-au-hock and from it make the white money. All that is known of the aboriginal manufacture of wampum is from one early writer who says: "They made shift to bore their shell money with stone, and the smoothing of beads they doe on stones." The terms sawhoog and saw-ho-sa-chick were used for loose beads. En-om-pho-sa-chick was used for strings of beads and ma-che-quo-ce for girdles or belts of beads. Strings of beads were worn about the neck, and belts in the form of scarfs, girdles or sashes were girded about the neck, shoulders, breasts and waist. Oftentimes caps, aprons, breeches, moccasins and other articles of clothing were decorated with them. A very crude form of wampum was called ro-a-noke. The muscle scar of the oyster was used for its manufacture. It often showed very little workmanship. There was also a large oval bead known as runtees. Some of these were flat and circular and the holes were drilled through them edgewise. Another common kind of bead was called "pipes." These were used to adorn their coronets, bracelets, breastplates, tomahawks and tobacco pipes. For the manufacturing of them a large shell such as the conch was required. These beads of original manufacture are very unusual, if found at all.

The old wampum was made by hand and was at its best an exceedingly crude article. After the discovery of America the Dutch introduced the lathe in its manufacture, polished and perforated it with exactness, and soon had a monopoly on the trade.

Wampum was made in various places about Manhattan. The shores of Long Island and New Jersey were known as Sewanhacky or the place of sewan, the land of shells. Manufacturing points were at Oyster Bay and Babylon, on Long Island, up until 1830. Keyport, Egg Harbor, Absecon and Cape May were manufacturing sites on the Jersey coast, and Hackensack and Albany in the interior.

A most notable white man's manufactory was at Pascack, about six miles up the Hackensack River, on Pascack Creek, and about three miles from the New York State line. In the year 1735 William Campbell came from Ireland and settled in Bergen county in Schraalenburgh. His son, John Campbell, took up a tract of 100 acres of land at Pascack, a few miles to the north, and there began the manufacture of wampum about the year 1770. (Note: Mrs. Westervelt, secretary of the Historical Association of Hackensack, New Jersey, has written at length on the Campbell wampum industry.) It is said that the business had some connection with John Jacob Astor, who built up in New York City a large fur trade with the Indians of the West. He observed that the Indians were eager to accept wampum in exchange for furs. Shells being very common in the East, it was decided as good business to exchange such a cheap product as wampum for valuable furs. Abraham and William Campbell, the second generation of the family in this country, did a great amount of work in making wampum for John Jacob Astor. The Campbells made four kinds of wampum, disk wampum, tubular wampum, "wampum moons" and "wampum pipes." They also made a variety of pendant ornaments from the shell of the abalone. Tubular wampum was made in black and white varieties. The tubular variety was the more common and in later years was used exclusively as money.

In the early times clam shells were brought from Rockaway, Long Island, via Newark Bay, to New Milford, on the Hackensack River, and thence by wagon to Pascack. Later on, standing orders were placed with shell-fish dealers in Washington Market, New York City. At stated times they would go by boat and bring home ten or twelve barrels of shells. The Campbells would block out the beads and then sell the blanks to the housewives of the country around. They would bore the holes with small needle-like drills of steel, string the beads and smooth and polish them. At all of the stores in the community these beads were accepted as currency for produce. They were worth a shilling a string. A string was about twelve inches in

length, and from five to ten strings were considered a good day's output for a woman expert in the work. The Campbells would make regular rounds to the stores for the purpose of buying up the wampum. One of the descendants of the Campbells said as a boy he went with his father on such a purchasing tour, and saw him pay as much as \$500 to one Conklin, at Schraalenburgh, for wampum taken in trade. The firm sold black wampum for \$5 per thousand, and the white wampum for half this amount.

"Wampum moons" were made exclusively from the shell of the conch. These were brought from the West Indies as ballast in vessels plying between these islands and the port of New York. Five and ten thousand shells were brought at one time. Through this industry these shells became very common articles of decoration for the borders of garden paths around the houses in the community. The large, flaring lip of the shell was used for wampum pipes and the conical cover of the central core was used for the concave disks in the manufacture of the "moons." They were worked out in five different sizes, varying from one-and-a-half inches to five inches in diameter. These were assembled in sets of threes and fives. Each moon had for its concave surface the beautiful pink glaze of the inner surface of the shell. The back was ground down from an eighth to a sixteenth of an inch in thickness.

In the center two holes were bored near to each other and the sets were strung on bright red worsted. These were worn on the neck, breast, and clothing. Being in sets, they would make a desirable rattle to the Indian when dancing. These "wampum moons" sold for \$3 for a five-piece set and \$2 for a three-piece set. Disks, called chief's buttons, were also made from the conch shell. They were smaller than the smallest moon. Then, too, ornaments were made from the West Indian shell known as the Iroquoise. From this material a large, lozenge-shaped bead was manufactured and sold to the Iroquois Indians, from whom the shell took its name.

By "wampum pipes" is not meant the tobacco pipe, but rather a pipe such as a pipe stem. These varied in length from about one-half to six inches. They were blocked out from the lip of the great conch shell, which was broken off with a heavy axe for the purpose. A shell weighing about five pounds gave the best product. Rectangular sections were shaped up with chisel, hammer, and grindstone. These sections were next blanched and softened by soaking them in buttermilk. Before the polishing process was taken up the hole was drilled. In this process an iron drill half the length of the pipe was used, and the blank was bored from each end. The most difficult part of the process was the avoidance of splitting the pipe. A method of overcoming this puzzled the Campbells for a long time, but finally David and James invented a machine that would bore the pipes with a small percentage of failures. The drills were made of steel, worked out of the blades of saws, heated in the flame of a candle, and tempered in hot sheep's tallow. The machine operated six of these drills at a time. A grindstone was used as a fly wheel and the boys of the family turned it by hand. The drilling was done under water. When drilled half way, the pipes were reversed and bored from the other direction to the centre. After the drilling was successfully done, the final step was that of polishing, which was done on a grindstone. A pipe was strung on a copper wire and ground to a tapering bevel from the middle towards either end. Sometimes this tapering extended from one end to the other. The methods of drilling under water, the softening and blanching by means of buttermilk and the machine itself were guarded and kept the secrets of the family, and so long as wampum was made by the Campbells, knowledge of the processes never spread beyond the family circle. During the winter fur traders would come to New York and at that time there was much demand for wampum, and the whole family would work for long periods, both night and day.

When the Indians were assembled and sent to the Black Hills reservation in the late seventies, the wampum business began to wane. Coin and paper currency more and more took the place of Indian currency or wampum. The costumes of the white man ultimately became universal and there was little or no need for wampum, wampum moons or pipes as currency or ornaments of dress. The last output of the factory was in 1889, and with the death of Abraham Campbell in that year this once extensive business came to an end. On the cessation of the industry the building was neglected and consequently fell into decay. The wampum mill was located on the Pascack Creek, not far from the old red sandstone church at Pascack, now called Wood Cliff

Lake. At the present time there is nothing to mark the site but the remains of a water raceway and flume on the bank of the creek, and the floor of the building with a heap of shell grindings and shell refuse nearby.

A visit to the site of the factory some years ago yielded, by digging in a waste heap near the remains of the building, enough specimens to present a rather clear idea of the variety of articles made and of the various steps in the process of manufacture.

This brief review of Indian currency and its manufacture points to the development of media of exchange among the aborigines of America even before the advent of the white man. Their wampum was first made of wood colored with natural dyes of the forest and field, and later of shell. It is probable that disk wampum preceeded the tubular type which finally prevailed, and for a time in the period of discovery and early colonization was the common currency with both the whites and Indians. In the manufacture of this shell money, the small stone drill was used to make the holes after the cylindrical blank was worked out on a grooved sandstone tool. Little seems to be known concerning the polishing process. Wampum used for exchange was strung on deer thongs or cords of fiber, and in large transactions was measured by fathoms. The excellence of a string was tested by the Indian by passing it to and fro over the bridge of his nose. If the feel of the string was smooth and regular, it was pronounced acceptable; but if it were rough and irregular, it was rejected. The various types of wampum were finally used for the decoration of clothing and the ornamentation of the body, rather than as currency. For this use glass beads were ultimately substituted, and today it is almost impossible to find a string of old wampum made either by white man or Indian.

The Degree of Rarity of Maine Bank Bills.

The publication of D. C. Wismer's work on uncurrent bank bills should and no doubt has stimulated additional interest in this interesting field of numismatics. Complete as his work is in detail of description, there is another phase of the same study that has for some time occupied the attention of the writer. It may be introduced by the question: "Is it possible to determine with any degree of accuracy the relative scarcity of the notes of the different banks?" To a certain extent it is, because we have the records, in most States at least, of the banks that failed and whose notes were unredeemed. There are also available figures in Maine of the unredeemed circulation of these State banks which were converted into national banks down to the year 1870. These latter figures are utterly misleading, however, as an index of rarity, because in Maine the national banks continued to redeem even after this date. These figures also give no indication of the notes that probably were destroyed or lost while in the possession of their one-time owners. Rarity, after all, is largely determined by the known supply at the present time as determined by the notes in the collections of various persons and by those that have been listed in the auction sales. It should not be forgotten, however, that the old adage "gold is where you find it" applies in a way to both notes and coins. They are constantly turning up in unsuspected places.

Maine's motto is "Dirigo." It is, therefore, perhaps fitting that any attempt to make a study of rarity should start with that State. It is hoped by the writer that others will follow with a similar study, because it should be a guide to collectors in valuing their specimens and in preparing their bids for auction sales. The method of treatment used below need not necessarily be followed. The following classification seems to be the best one for the purpose.

1. Notes of banks ascribed to Maine, but having no legal existence in that State.

2. Notes of banks that failed.

3. Notes of solvent banks known to be in collections.

4. Notes of solvent banks (not listed) of which specimens are unknown.

No attempt has been made to designate denominations, as it is the contention of the writer that a representative collection of banks is more to be desired than "sets," although happy indeed is the collector that can show a

set complete from \$1 to \$10. Any denomination above the ten is rare for Maine. There are also in existence many counterfeits and alterations, many of which are impossible of detection at this late date unless stamped. Additions to or corrections of this list are solicited by the writer.

Group 1. Banks attributed to Maine, but having no legal existence in that State:

Bank of the Georgia Lumber Company, Portland.
Georgia Lumber Company, Portland.
New England Bank, Fairmount.
Lincoln County Bank, Wiscasset.
Oxford Bank, Fryeburg.

The last two banks listed were incorporated in Maine, but their organization was never effected. The notes were fraudulent.

Group 2. Banks that failed. Their rarity is listed in inverse order; i. e., the notes in greatest supply listed first:

Shipbuilders Bank, Rockland, 1853-1855.
American Bank, Hallowell, 1854-1865.
Hancock Bank, Ellsworth, 1853-1856.
Canton Bank, China, 1855-1856.
Sanford Bank, Sanford, 1857-1857.
Hallowell and Augusta Bank, Hallowell, 1804-1829.
Globe Bank, Bangor, 1836-1841.
Exchange Bank, Bangor, 1850-1856.
Washington County Bank, Calais, 1833-1841.
Castine Bank, Castine, 1816-1820.
Frankfort Bank, Frankfort, 1836-1841.
Kennebec Bank, Hallowell, 1812-1829.
Bank of Oldtown, Orono, 1836-1838.
Agricultural Bank, Brewer, 1836-1838.
Passamaquoddy Bank, Eastport, 1819-1827.
Wiscasset Bank, Wiscasset, 1812-1829.
Stillwater Canal Bank, Orono, 1835-1841.
Bank of Hallowell, Hallowell, 1852-1858.
Grocers Bank, Bangor, 1850-1856.
Penobscot Bank, Buckstown, 1806-1810.
Citizens Bank, Augusta, 1833-1841.

The notes of the first five banks are not "rare." Those of the last two banks the writer believes to be "very rare." The others are "scarce."

Group 3. Notes of solvent banks known to be in collections:

Bangor—Eastern Bank, Kenduskeag Bank, Bank of the State of Maine, Maritime Bank, Mercantile Bank, Norumbega Bank, Traders Bank, Market Bank.

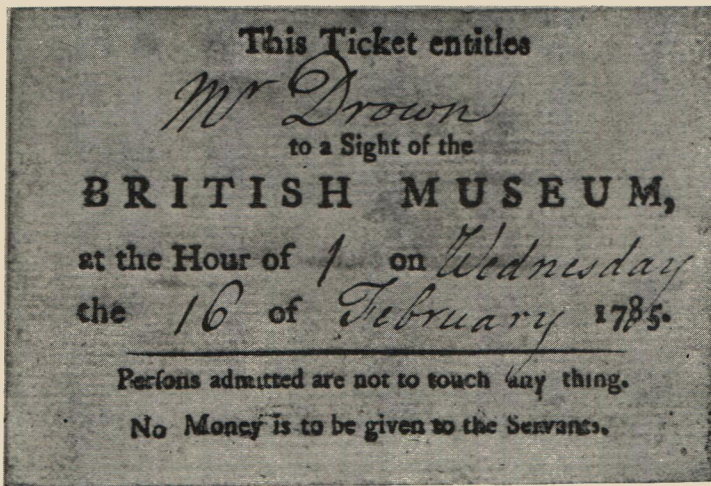
Bath—Lincoln Bank.
Belfast—Belfast Bank, Waldo Bank.
Brunswick—Brunswick Bank.
Camden—Megunticook Bank.
Eastport—Frontier Bank.
Gardiner—Gardiner Bank, Oakland Bank.
Hallowell—Northern Bank.
Kennebunk—Ocean Bank.
Noblesboro—Damariscotta Bank.
Portland—Bank of Portland, Bank of Cumberland, Canal Bank, Exchange Bank, International Bank, Maine Bank.
Saco—Manufacturers Bank.
Skowhegan—Skowhegan Bank.
Thomaston—Georges Bank, Thomaston Bank.
Vassalboro—Vassalboro Bank.
Waldoboro—Medomak Bank.
Winthrop—Bank of Winthrop.
Wiscasset—Lincoln and Kennebec Bank (unsigned).
Searsport—Searsport Bank (unsigned).

Group 4. Notes of solvent banks other than those in Group 3, of which specimens are unknown. There are seventy-seven other banks in this group, so there are still many chances to uncover rarities in the Maine list.

Orono, Maine.

W. W. CHADBOURNE.

VISITING THE BRITISH MUSEUM, 1785—1924.



When going abroad in 1924 the undersigned took the above card, which had belonged to his great-grandfather, Dr. Solomon Drowne, who went abroad in 1784, thinking it might be quite a curiosity to show there in these days. On a visit to the British Museum in April to see how their methods and the arrangement of their coin collection compared with that employed by the American Numismatic Society, the following transpired:

It was quite cold, and on passing the turnstile I stopped, opened my overcoat, took off my scarf and started digging out my wallet and produced the card. The gatekeeper, probably thinking I was on some special mission, very politely motioned, saying: "Down there is the superintendent." So, going farther down the center of the hall, I approached the official and, without saying anything, took off my hat and handed him the card. His curiosity was apparently aroused by its old look, and while he was fumbling for his glasses and putting them on he said: "We do not require any cards here now. You can go wherever you want to." Then he started reading, and, brightening up, said:

"Are you Mr. Drowne?" I replied, "Yes, sir," as he kept on reading, when he suddenly looked up and with an astonished expression said:

"My God! How old are you?"

New York City, Dec., 1926.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE.

LORD BYRON'S REFERENCES TO COINS.

[From "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers."]

To Jeffrey go, be silent and discreet,
His pay is just ten sterling pounds per sheet;
Fear not to lie, 'twill seem a sharper hit;
Shrink not from blasphemy, 'twill pass for wit;
Care not for feeling—pass your proper jest,
And stand a critic, hated yet caressed.

* * * * *

And think'st thou, Scott, by vain conceit perchance,
On public taste to foist thy stale romance,
Though Murray with his Miller may combine
To yield thy muse just half a crown per line?
No! When the sons of song descend to trade,
Their bays are sear, their former laurels fade.

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All matters pertaining to advertising should be addressed to, and all checks, money orders, etc., made payable to F. G. Duffield, Business Manager, 4215 Fernhill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Editorial Comment—Numismatic News.

WHAT IS THE FUTURE OF THE HALF DOLLAR?

Is the half dollar to become a denomination to be used exclusively for commemorative coins? This question suggests itself in reviewing the coinage of the United States for the last few years and the great number of quarter dollars and few half dollars in circulation.

The mint report for the calendar year 1926 shows that all denominations of coins of standard type were struck during the year except half dollars. There were, of course, issues for the Sesqui-centennial and the Oregon Trail. Neither were there any half dollars struck in 1922, 1924 and 1925 except commemorative issues.

If the coinage of half dollars of standard type is to be discontinued it will cause regret among collectors. The half dollar series possesses many attractions, particularly for young collectors, and has been extensively col-

lected. It has an almost unbroken line of dates after 1800 and specimens are easily obtained in fine to proof condition. In only two years was the coinage so small as to make specimens expensive—1796 and 1797. In addition to the dates there are a number of marked varieties and many die varieties, making it a very popular coin. Since 1918 many commemorative half dollars have been issued, giving variety if not a great deal of beauty to late dates.

The dime also seems to be losing its popularity. It has been issued in every year recently except 1922, but as a piece of change it is used much less than the nickel.

A BIGGER AND BETTER MAGAZINE.

In the January issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* there appeared a very interesting article entitled, "We Come and We Go," by M. P. Carey, of Los Angeles. In the main the article deals with the delinquents and members who pass out and asks for suggestions as a possible remedy. The author lays stress on keeping up the interest of the isolated member and suggests that *THE NUMISMATIST* be made a bigger and better magazine.

Being an isolated member myself, I cannot say too much on the importance of making each issue of *THE NUMISMATIST* extremely interesting. It must be borne in mind that an official magazine is the only means of keeping the lone collector in touch with the numismatic world.

Many of us are impulsive in our decisions. Perhaps the members who dropped out are of that nature, and as time went on their interest lagged. Let me state that an isolated member must possess an unusual amount of interest in the Association to stay with it.

The members of branch societies know what an added pleasure it is to be able to converse in numismatic terms, while the lone collector who has nerve enough to mention rare coins to a fellow townsman gets a glassy stare and hears "nut" as soon as the other fellow's back is turned.

I believe, though, that *THE NUMISMATIST* is on the upward trend. The January issue is an improvement over the other issues with the exception of the Bryan Money and Convention numbers.

Did you read "Let Us Branch Out," by Geo. A. Pipes, of Portland, Ore.? It is articles of that kind that make the magazine more interesting and keep memberships paid up. I have no doubt it has started other dyed-in-the-wool specialists, as it has me, into relaxing and seeking another line not so deep as a diversion.

You have read in the convention report that the Bryan Money number, containing the prize-winning article by Mr. Farran Zerbe, was a most expensive issue. I am sure that every collector profited by that article. Let's have more like it and never mind about the expense.

Would a forum or letters-to-the-editor column or anything else you want to call it, help members to tell us what is uppermost in their minds? Why not try it.

If *THE NUMISMATIST* is not what it should be, it is the fault of the subscribers. I believe the editor does remarkably well to get out an issue with the limited amount of material he has to draw from. If the funds at his disposal are insufficient, I believe that can be remedied.

Now, let more subscribers come forward and tell us something interesting about their collections or anything else that is on their minds. Perhaps we may be able to enjoy reading articles in the coming issues as interesting as those which appeared in some of the late issues.

GUSTAVE NAGEL.

Grand Junction, Colorado.

We are glad to give space to Mr. Nagle's letter for the benefit of our readers and desire to comment briefly on one or two features of it.

First—The establishment of a "forum" or "letters-to-the-editor column." This has been a feature of the magazine since it was established. Letters from members for publication on A. N. A. or numismatic subjects are always welcome. No particular "column" is devoted to the purpose, because such letters are received only occasionally.

Second—Mr. Nagel submits that we should have more issues like the Bryan number and says "never mind the expense." Such issues as the

Bryan Number and Lincoln Number are highly desirable. But there is a practical side to them. Aside from the great amount of work they carry with them, who will provide the material for other similar issues? If the material is furnished, how will the cost of publication be met? The funds will permit of such issues only occasionally. If we proceed along the course suggested and "never mind the expense," the result will inevitably be—the rocks. The Bryan Number was one of the reasons why the expenditures of the last fiscal year were something like \$450 more than the receipts.

Are the members willing to stand for a subscription price of \$3 or \$4 or \$5 a year in order that we may have a "bigger and better" magazine? Such a publication means just that. Do the members realize what it costs to furnish the magazine at the present time? During the last fiscal year it cost about 25½ cents for every copy of the magazine printed. In other words, it cost over \$3 a year to furnish each subscriber with his twelve copies, for which we received \$2.

A "bigger and better" magazine will be possible, perhaps, when we reach the point where we are able to pay for material to make it so. It is one of the pleasant reflections of the editor that in the past many of our faithful members have contributed a good part of the contents of each issue without compensation or hope for reward other than that which comes in feeling that they have rendered some service to numismatics and their fellow-members.

THE 1876 CENTENNIAL WOODEN MEDALS.

With reference to the 1876 Centennial wooden medals in the January issue, the writer (arriving in the United States from Sweden in that year) will add that he also is the owner of a set just as it was sold in a cardboard box with a bird's-eye view of the International Exhibition Buildings, 1876, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia (manufactured by the Ornamental Wood Company, of that city).

In this set the obverse of No. 3 shows the Main Building, with inscription over the same, "1776 Main Building 1876" and below, "International Exhibition." On No. 4 the obverse shows Memorial Hall, with inscription over it, "1776 Memorial Hall 1876" and under it, "International Exhibition." The inscription on reverse of the Main and Memorial Hall Building medals reads: "The 100th Anniversary of American Independence U. S. America," and on the obverse of the two medals, "4th of July 1876. Exhibition Open From May 10th to Nov. 10th. Fairmount Park, Philadelphia." J. deL.

I notice in the January issue (page 31) you illustrate and mention these medals, issued in their original box. I have long possessed a set in the box, as issued and sold at the Centennial, in addition to having extra medals which I have bought at sales and in antique shops. They have always interested me because I used to watch them being struck at the Centennial Exposition, when as a youth I visited that charming, great exhibition, which has never been equalled, at least in this country. A curious thing about them is that they are stamped with the grain of the wood and not across the grain, hence few if any of them have warped in the fifty years since making. An interesting feature of them is that the views of buildings differed. I have a box with a different view engraving in the lid. Two of my medals differ from those shown in the article referred to above. There are two views of the Main Building and two views of the Memorial Hall or Art Gallery. This, by the way, is still standing and occupied by the Pennsylvania Museum. The medals were struck by the Ornamental Wood Company, of Philadelphia.

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM.

NAMES OF OWNERS OF "ADELAIDE INGOTS" WANTED.

If any one of our readers is the owner of an "Adelaide Ingot," which is described in the Numismatic Circular, 1919, Column 190, and Andrews' "Australasian Coins and Tokens," No. 721, they will confer a favor on James Hunt Deacon, Numismatic Section, Art Gallery, Adelaide, South Australia, by corresponding with him. Mr. Deacon is endeavoring to compile a list of all the known specimens of these ingots.

MEDAL STRUCK FOR QUEEN MARIE'S CINCINNATI VISIT.

To commemorate the contemplated visit of Queen Marie to Cincinnati on her recent tour of the United States, the Hotel Sinton, of that city, had struck a number of bronze plaques, to be distributed among the guests at a dinner to be given in her honor at the Hotel Sinton on November 19 last. A change in her itinerary, omitting Cincinnati, caused arrangements for the dinner to be canceled.



One of the plaques was made in sterling silver, which was to be presented to the Queen with the compliments of Mr. Horgan, manager of the hotel. The plaques have since been distributed to guests of the hotel. They are struck in light bronze and measure $2\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ inches, and were struck by the Whitehead & Hoag Company, Newark, N. J. The plaque is uniface and bears the bust of the Queen. It has the inscription at the top, "Hotel Sinton, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 19th, 1926." Below, is "Marie, Queen of Roumania."

THE RARE JENNY LIND MEDAL.

With regard to the reproduction in the January issue of "A Rare Jenny Lind Medal" I desire to mention that this medal (or, rather, jetton) is described in Emil Hildebrand's catalogue on Distinguished Swedish Men and Women, 1860, page 363, No. 2, and also in the Numismatiska Meddelanden, XVII, page 199, No. 2. Your description, however, does not mention the name "Lauer" appearing under the bust on this piece. There were several spielfennig struck of Jenny Lind by the Lauer Jetton Company in Nurnberg, with variations, some of which are rare.

J. deL.

MR. FISHER'S COLLECTION RECEIVES PRESS COMMENT.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Press of January 13 contains a write-up of an interview with Chas. H. Fisher, of that city, a member of the A. N. A., and secretary of the Western Reserve Numismatic Club, and a description of some of the coins in his collection. The interview states that Mr. Fisher has been collecting coins for 35 years and that his collection numbers about 20,000 pieces. In closing the interview Mr. Fisher said: "Every business man should have a hobby. It serves to take his mind off his business and helps him relax."

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF AUSTRIA ISSUES MEDAL.

A specimen of the medal recently issued on the two hundredth anniversary of the National Library of Austria has been donated to the A. N. A. collection by Prof. August Loehr, director of the Federal Collection of Coins and Medals of Vienna, and is illustrated here:

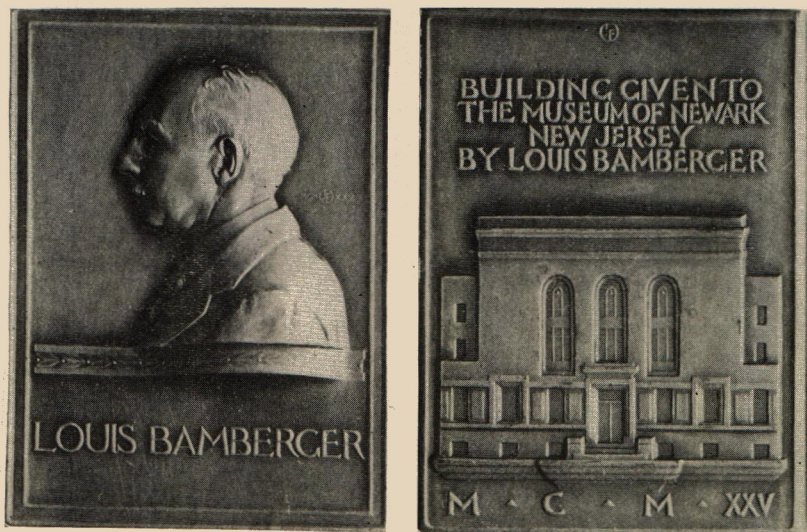


The obverse has an interior view of the library. The reverse has inscription only, a translation of which is: "The Library, Formerly of the All Highest Palace, But Now the Property of the Nation, Erected by Command of Charles VI in 1726, Celebrates Its Second Centennial 1926."

The medal is struck in light bronze and measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

PLAQUE OF MUSEUM OF NEWARK, N. J.

Below is illustrated a plaque struck in 1925 to commemorate the gift by Louis Bamberger of a building to the Museum of Newark, N. J.



The plaque is struck in light bronze and is size of illustration. It was designed by Sculptor John Flanagan. J. del.

AMERICAN COLONIALS BRING GOOD PRICES IN LONDON.

At the sale at Sotheby's, London, on December 20 last, of the collection of S. E. J. French, of County Dublin, Ireland, good prices were realized for the United States Colonial coins. We illustrate here three of the Massachusetts silver pieces from the sale catalog.



No. 177.

No. 177, a "Willow Tree" sixpence, Crosby plate 1, No. 7, double struck, as all these pieces are, very fine for the coin and extremely rare, went to an American dealer for £165.



No. 178.

No. 178, a "Willow Tree" threepence, in good condition, unpublished and a hitherto unknown denomination in this series, according to the catalogue description, sold for £305. Another specimen of this coin is reported to have been sold in New York several years ago.



No. 179.

No. 179, an "Oak Tree" Shilling, sold for £50.

A "Pine Tree" shilling also brought £50.

A Maryland sixpence sold for £46, and a 1796 Kentucky halfpenny for £12.

HUH! A \$25 BILL IS AS BAD AS A \$15.

Alfred Jones, of Chicago, who told authorities he served his apprenticeship as a printer, was graduated as a bootlegger, and became a counterfeiter of late, attributed his downfall to a "typographical error."

Federal agents marvelled at the sample of Jones' handiwork. They had never seen anything like it before, they admit. Neither had anyone else. It was a counterfeit \$15 bill. A suspicious landlady to whom Jones tendered it tipped off the mistake. "It was just a typographical error," Jones told the agents who arrested him. "I intended to make a \$25 bill."—Associated Press Dispatch.

AMERICAN KODAK MAN GETS BRITISH MEDAL.

George Eastman, president of the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has received the Progress medal of the Royal Photographis Society of Great Britain, the world's highest photographic honor.

NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY ANNIVERSARY MEDAL.

On the occasion of its one hundredth anniversary, in 1922, the North River Insurance Company, New York City, issued the medal illustrated here.



The obverse has a striking portrait of its founder, Richard Whiley, in a military costume, with appropriate inscription. The reverse has a view along North River within a wreath, with vessels, and a building in flames in the background. The medal was struck by the Whitehead & Hoag Company, Newark, N. J. It is in copper-colored bronze and measures 3 15/16 inches in diameter.

COINAGE FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1926.

Following is the number of pieces of the different denominations coined at the mints of the United States during the calendar year 1926, as officially reported by the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D. C.:

Gold—Double Eagles, 3,339,250; Eagles, 1,014,000; Quarter Eagles (Sesqui-centennial), 200,226; Quarter Eagles (standard type), 446,000.

Silver—Standard Dollars, 11,267,700; Half Dollars (Sesqui-centennial), 1,000,528; Half Dollars (Oregon Trail), 148,085; Quarter Dollars, 15,732,000; Dimes, 40,508,000.

Nickel—Five Cents, 51,310,000.

Bronze—One Cent, 189,658,000.

Coinage other than United States:

Costa Rica, 15,000; Guatemala, 115,000; Venezuela, 2,800,000; Peru, 11,657,000; Salvador, 400,000.

MR. MOORE'S COLLECTION OF ONE-CENT CHECKS.

The Louisville (Ky.) Sunday Herald-Post of December 5 contains a lengthy article by Florence Ogden on the collection of one-cent checks of noted people formed by Waldo C. Moore, of Lewisburg, Ohio. The writer states that Mr. Moore's collection of one-cent checks contains about 1,400 specimens. The article gives the names of many of those who have favored Mr. Moore with their autograph at the bottom of a check for this small amount, and illustrates nine of the checks given by noted Kentuckians. Among these are Irvin S. Cobb, and Henry Waterson, as well as others prominent in the political and literary history of Kentucky.

THE ILLIS QUORUM MERUERE LABORIS MEDAL.

Dr. Selma Lagerlof has been awarded the Illus Quorum medal in its twelfth dimension.—Free trans. by J. deL. (See THE NUMISMATIST for September, 1920, page 405.)

WHEN SALARIES WERE PAID IN SKINS.

It is not a generally known historical fact that from the year 1774 to the year 1784 the territory now known as Tennessee formed a part of North Carolina, and that in 1785 the Tennessees, becoming dissatisfied with their government, organized a State government under the name of "Franklin," which was maintained for some years. The State thus organized was afterwards disbanded and Territorial Tennessee was again annexed to North Carolina.

Daniel Webster, in 1838, in a speech on currency, quoted the following as among the laws passed by the Legislature of the State of Franklin:

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Franklin, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from the first day of January, 1789, the salaries of the officers of this Commonwealth be as follows:

"His Excellency, the Governor, per annum, one thousand (1,000) deer skins.

"His Honour, the Chief Justice, per annum, five hundred (500) deer skins.

"The Secretary of his Excellency, the Governor, per annum, five hundred (500) raccoon skins.

"Each County Clerk, per annum, three hundred (300) beaver skins.

"Clerk of the House of Commons, per annum, two hundred (200) raccoon skins.

"Justice's fee for signing a warrant, one (1) muskrat's skin.

"Constable's fee for serving a warrant, one (1) mink skin."

O. P. H.

NEW BELGA NOTES ISSUED IN BELGIUM.

King Albert's "dictatorship," instituted six months ago to save the franc and rehabilitate the treasury, has ended. The Government is well satisfied with the results and will not ask Parliament for renewal of the dictatorial powers.

The chief measure credited with improving the Government's financial condition were the stabilization of the franc and the return of the country's currency to a gold standard with the creation last October of the "belga," a new denomination equal to five francs.

Coincident with the ending of the Government's dictatorial power in financial matters, the first note of the new money appeared in January. The only denomination issued so far is in 100 belgas, which equals 500 francs, but bills of smaller denomination will be printed shortly.

UNUSUAL INSCRIPTION ON A MEDAL.

The medal for 1926, presented by a committee of Baltimore citizens who annually make the award "to pay a small tribute to the man (or organization) who does most during the year to make Baltimore a more beautiful city," contains the inscription, "Beauty Draws More Than Oxen." This inscription surrounds a Grecian column flanked at the sides by palm branches and laurel branches below. The obverse contains the following inscription: "Presented to to Acknowledge His Contribution to the Architecture of Baltimore by Erecting"

The 1926 medal was awarded to Rev. Benedict Przemielewski, pastor, for the new building of St. Casimir's Church, at Kenwood avenue and O'Donnell streets, Baltimore.

NUMISMATIC NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS.

No. 31 of "Numismatic Notes and Monographs," published by the American Numismatic Society, New York City, is entitled "Spanish Orders of Chivalry and Decorations of Honour," and is by Harrold E. Gillingham. It is dedicated to Archer Milton Huntington. Many of the decorations are illustrated, a few of them in colors. The volume also contains a bibliography and index.



American Numismatic Association

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American Numismatic Association.

(Owing to the loss in the mails of a letter to the printer containing the report of the General Secretary, his report is printed this month in incomplete form. The applications for membership will be reprinted next month with collecting specialty and the names of the endorsers.—Editor.)

REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

New Members to be Admitted February 1, 1927.

- 3109 Fred F. Grasser, 1203 South Main Street, Belvidere, Ill.
- 3110 Elver M. Slade, Box 145, Pottersville, Mass.
- 3111 Dwight P. Spencer, 297 East Willis Street, Detroit, Mich.
- 3112 S. M. Spink, 17-18 Piccadilly, London, W. 1, England.
- 3113 Lloyd Frutchey, Jr., Care Duke University, Durham, N. C.
- 3114 Walter L. Schlegel, 3839 Alta Vista Terrace, Chicago, Ill.
- 3115 Prof. Herman C. Nordlie, 503 Sixth Street, S., Moorhead, Minn.
- 3116 Louis Schulman, 1433 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 3117 Frank Sarnecki, 943 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- 3118 E. T. Willis, 542 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
- 3119 Miss C. Elizabeth Wismer, P. O. Box 232, Hatfield, Pa.
- 3120 Robert Schenk, Care Water Warehouse, Aetna and Vesper Streets, Van Nuys, Cal.
- 3121 M. A. Visco, 849 Fullerton Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
- 3122 John M. Richardson, 154 California Street, Stratford, Conn.
- 3123 Harold R. Seawright, School Street, R. F. D. 5, Beaver Falls, Pa.

Applications for Membership.

The following applications have been received prior to January 15, 1927. If no objections are received prior to March 1, 1927 the applicants will become members on that date and their names will be published in the March issue of THE NUMISMATIST.

- R. V. Wert, 404 Thirteenth Ave., Yakima, Wash.
- Claude J. Russell, 3301 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
- Dr. J. T. Keiser, 805 Lincoln Place, Beaver Falls, Pa.
- Lester L. Lodge, 2633 Buena Vista Ave. West, Detroit, Mich.
- W. E. Schmidt, New Salem, N. D.
- Edward L. Miller, 3241 Walnut St., Chicago, Ill.
- Rev. H. P. Thiefels, 210 Penn St., Sharpsburgh, Pa.
- Miller Smyth, Care F. G. Smyth & Co., Uvalde, Texas.
- Christy Zakes, 100 West 39th St., New York, N. Y.
- Rev. A. Jul. Dysterheft, R. F. D. No. 3, Glencoe, Minn.
- Raymond S. Aarons, 3134 Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
- Miss Mary Scislourcz, P. O. Box 29, Hastings, Pa.
- George Murray, 71 East 120th St., New York, N. Y.
- S. H. Self, 14 Sherbrook Villas, Winchmore Hill, Middlesex, England.
- Ambrose P. Spencer, 1357 Ardoon St., Cleveland, Ohio.
- Herbert W. Walker, R. F. D. No. 3, Warren, Ohio.
- B. T. Peterson, 2330 W. 115th St., Chicago, Ill.
- Morris Zalk, Estherville, Iowa.

HARRY T. WILSON, General Secretary.

COIN WEEK TO BE OBSERVED IN NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Arrangements are being made for an observance of Coin Week in New Rochelle, N. Y., by the Y. M. H. A. of that city. The details are being looked after by Julius Gutttag, who is treasurer of the organization. The object is to encourage coin collecting and other hobbies, according to the New Rochelle Standard Star.

Brief interesting talks will be given on methods of coin collecting and the values of coins. The speakers will be Moritz Wormser, former President

of the A. N. A.; E. T. Newell, President of the American Numismatic Society; Howland Wood, Curator of the Society, and George H. Blake, President of the New York Coin Club and Treasurer of the A. N. A. The observance will be on Sunday afternoon, February 13. In addition, there will be a short musical program and a movie. Mr. Gutttag will have on exhibition his extensive collection of South American gold coins and will distribute copies of his booklets on coin collecting.

MAKES MONEY RECOINING MONEY.

Some nice shiny new 10-cent pieces are appearing in Peking and Tientsin, and at the present time are circulating ten to the dollar, but probably will soon change hands only at a heavy discount. They are being put out by General Chu Yu-Pu, the military war lord of this province.

General Chu Yu-Pu's agents have been buying up the old silver dimes at the rate of thirteen for a dollar, and have melted them up and reissued them as the shiny new dimes of slightly larger size. These are by edict worth ten to the dollar, but their silver content is less than that of the old dimes.—Philadelphia Ledger.

NUMISMATICS AND THE A. N. A. TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The February, 1902, issue of THE NUMISMATIST contained the following articles: "Unusual Numismatic Specimens" (continued), by Dr. B. P. Wright;; "The Coins of Republican Rome" (continued), by Dr. Geo. F. Heath; "The Minor Coins of Scandinavia"; "Hooper's Restrikes." The department devoted to the A. N. A. contained six applications for membership.

COINAGE OF SWEDISH MINTS IN BY-GONE DAYS.

The Swedish mint master, K. A. Wallroth, has published an illustrated abstract of his annual mint report for 1926, describing the various mints (fourteen), their location and the coins struck from 1016-1050 to the present time. It is highly interesting and very valuable reference for Swedish numismatists.

J. del.

CONSIDER THE NICKEL.

Reviewing the cartoons depicting Uncle Sam as they occasionally appear in European newspapers, we find him wearing a waistcoat checkered with dollar signs. Probably the idea has somehow grown out of the expression "the almighty dollar." But economists hold that "small change" is a more significant index of our currency than the dollar, citing especially the lowly nickel, worth exactly five cents.

In the first place, the purchasing range of the nickel is so wide that it includes every one in America. There is no class excluded, even the so-called "panhandlers," for that is the denomination customarily mentioned in their sidewalk solicitations.

For five cents one can buy everything from a cup of coffee to a stone-set ring—from a sandwich to a reprint of Omar Khayyam. A check-up of articles sold for a nickel in one five-and-ten-cent store revealed some 800 different items, including radio parts, toilet goods, soap, rubber sundries, hardware, kitchen utensils, stationery, phonograph supplies and candy.

One cannot travel many miles in the United States without in some way utilizing the five-cent piece. Several great industries have been built around it and use it as the main purchasing unit—the automat cafeterias and arm-chair lunch rooms, trolley transportation systems, chewing gum and chocolate packet makers, and even some of the greatest of our periodicals. The public telephone probably owes its success as a national institution to the fact that it functions on the nickel-in-the-slot basis. The tremendous sale of newspapers upon the city streets calls for an increasingly large amount of small change, in which the nickel plays a leading part.—Clipping.

American Numismatic Society.

The sixty-ninth annual meeting of the American Numismatic Society was held at the Museum of the Society on January 8th, 1927. Owing to the absence of Mr. Newell, the meeting was called to order by Mr. Gillingham, who entertained a motion that Mr. Reilly be made Chairman. This was carried and Mr. Reilly presided.

A motion to omit the reading of the minutes of the November meeting, which had been printed in *THE NUMISMATIST*, was carried.

President Newell's Address (Not Delivered).

The many activities and continued progress of your Society during the year 1926 will be better described—and in greater detail than is possible in my brief annual address—by the reports of your various committees and officers. In general, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that our permanent fund shows most encouraging growth through the great generosity of Mr. Ford and two or three of our loyal members. Our library and especially our numismatic collections have been very materially increased, while our publications have more than maintained the standard set in previous years. All together, we may look back upon 1926 with a certain amount of satisfaction, and with very great hopes for what the future promises. I purposely stress the future, as we have not yet reached the point, fortunately, perhaps, where we have only to fold our hands and say there is nothing more to be done. There still remains a great deal to be accomplished—we seem to be only at the commencement.

With your permission, however, I should like to devote this year's address to one theme only—that of the Society's Publications. This particular activity undoubtedly is, and must remain, by far the most important of our many functions. By our publications we should, at least, move and have our being—even if, as yet, we cannot exactly live by them. They must ever represent to present and future generations, both here and abroad, the tone quality of our work and aspirations. It behooves us, therefore, to see to it that our publications remain of the very first quality both as to contents and as to appearance.

From a time not long after the formation of this Society, there commenced to appear the *American Journal of Numismatics*, at first monthly, then quarterly and later annually. This continued until the very respectable total of fifty-three volumes had been reached. At first, as might only be expected from the general character of the times and the standpoint of the collectors who in those early days comprised the membership of the Society, the quality of the articles was generally good, usually interesting, but without pretending to reach a very high standard of scientific value. In numismatics such a standard was not generally demanded or understood on this side of the water in those days. But gradually, as time went on and the Society grew in age and dignity, the Journal improved. Our people came to recognize that this increased dignity and standing of the Society demanded an ever higher scientific and literary quality in its official organ. Frequently, when material of the required standard could not be supplied by the home talent, recourse was had to translations or reprints of important or interesting articles published in foreign numismatic periodicals. By the time the Society moved uptown into its present building much material of real and permanent value had appeared, and continued to appear, so that we need never feel ashamed of the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Indeed, it is an everlasting pity that the financial pinch which followed the war necessitated a discontinuance of our official organ. Let us sincerely hope that this is not a permanent state of affairs. Let us so work that our general fund may again reach the point where it can take care of all salaries and general upkeep and still have sufficient surplus from which may be published once more our old and honored *American Journal of Numismatics*. Better yet would it be if some generous benefactor could establish a permanent fund for the express purpose of reviving the Journal. Such a fund should contain not less than fifty thousand dollars, and preferably more.

About the time of the premature coma (we will not say demise) of the Journal our great patron—appreciating to the full the vital importance to the Society of a scientific publication—generously established a permanent

fund for this very purpose. But Mr. Huntington, through his long and intimate association with the Hispanic and other learned Societies, had acquired some very definite ideas as to just what should constitute the ideal form of a learned Society's permanent publication. His gift was made contingent upon our carrying out these ideas. This gives me a welcome opportunity to lay before the members of the Society as clear and concise a statement as possible of just what Mr. Huntington had in mind and desired to be accomplished by his proposed fund.

It was in the summer of 1920 that Mr. Huntington asked the Treasurer and the President of the Society (at that time Mr. Reilly and myself) to meet with him at his home. He opened the discussion by stating that in his experience a Journal, however fine, composed, as it necessarily must be, of a conglomeration of articles on many and varied subjects, acted in the end more as a tomb than as a vehicle of knowledge. Articles, however valuable, tended to become buried, especially when a series of large volumes had grown to so extensive a number as ours. There can be little question but that space, nowadays, is at a premium in our crowded centres of life and learning. The element of time has also become so important as to prevent a person from wading through innumerable old volumes in search for any particular article. Hence, with both space and time at a premium, the numismatist or the archaeologist is inclined to dump into the waste paper basket his set of the Journal—containing, perhaps, only one or two articles of immediate interest to himself but veritable yards and pounds of material of no possible use for his purposes. This being the case, Mr. Huntington felt that our true mode of expression should preferably consist of small and therefore handy volumes—each volume to contain but one article or monograph on a single subject. Even when the series had grown to a large number of volumes they would require but little space, and, furthermore, a person need retain only those numbers of immediate value to himself. Therefore, Mr. Huntington proposed to establish a fund of one hundred thousand dollars, from the proceeds of which a series to be entitled "Numismatic Notes and Monographs" should be started. On behalf of the Society this fund was gratefully accepted by Mr. Reilly and myself, having agreed that the format and typographical appearance of the new series should in every particular be made to conform with the ideas as outlined by Mr. Huntington. In one important particular Mr. Huntington was especially insistent, namely that the subject matter to be accepted for the new series must ever be of real scientific value and interest. The proceeds of the fund were under no circumstances to be used for the publication of matter of a merely popular nature—or even for the official proceedings of the Society. Mr. Huntington very rightly contended that for material of a popular or very general interest special funds could always be raised with comparative ease, or that, by their very nature, such articles or books could be depended upon, after publication, to pay for themselves. On the other hand, it has been the general experience in all fields of scientific research that books or monographs of a purely scientific nature, however necessary or desirable they may be for the advancement of knowledge, cannot be made to pay for themselves, nor is it an easy matter to raise specific funds for their publication. This being the case, Mr. Huntington stipulated that the income from his fund should be used solely for works of a scientific nature. His wishes in this matter we are bound to respect—and we may all feel very grateful that so broad-minded and generous a patron is envisaging the true interests of the Society. However desirable for the moment a work of a more popular nature may seem, by this very token it remains purely ephemeral in character, and when the need for it is past it is soon forgotten. On the other hand, material of a more scientific character—if really scientific and carried out with honesty and care—is bound to be of a more lasting quality and therefore a perpetual credit to the Society and a permanent witness to its dignity and reputation.

Now, by this lengthy disquisition on the purposes and ideals of the fund established by Mr. Huntington, I do not by any means wish to imply that it will never be the policy of this Society to publish anything of a more popular type. I desire simply to explain to my fellow members that by the deed of gift the proceeds of the aforementioned fund may never be used for such a purpose. No one appreciates more than your officers and Council the general value, both to the members of the Society and to the outside public, of a good popular work on numismatics in general. It should simply be under-

stood by all that funds for the publication of such a work must be raised specifically for it.

And this brings me to the third, and final, form of publication followed by the Society—namely, single books or monographs of a larger format than that used for the series of "Numismatic Notes and Monographs." As in each case, special funds have had to be raised to publish these books only some three or four have so far appeared. This type of publication, however, offers an ideal form for all material of a nature too bulky to be easily contained in the restricted size of the "Notes and Monographs." At the present moment I am pleased to announce the exceptional event that two of these monographs are actually and simultaneously on the way. One volume will deal with an important phase of American Numismatics, the other with a certain unstudied field of Ancient Coinage. Both books ought to be ready for sale and distribution before the end of the year.

The mention of an important work in the field of American Numismatics offers a welcome opportunity to contradict, in as emphatic a manner as possible, a certain unfortunate impression (which seems to have gained currency among some of our members) to the effect that the American Numismatic Society is not interested in publishing anything on the numismatics of our own country. Such an impression, if it exists, is literally and categorically untrue. We would and should be only too glad to publish any article or work of good quality in the domain of American Numismatics. We would, indeed, welcome such an opportunity if it were offered—but, obviously, it must be offered, and in concrete form, before any steps can be taken. The only point that the Editor and the publication committee are in duty bound to insist upon is that the prospective work must offer matter of real value and be presented in a scholarly manner, commensurate with the dignity of our Society and so at least equal to the standards already set by previous publications. One will not find material of a puerile nature or couched in daily newspaper language in the official organs of the principal numismatic societies of Europe. Why should our Society, a society which in so many instances is older, larger and at least equal in dignity with similar foreign organizations, stoop to anything of a lower standard? I, for one, do not recognize the necessity and I sincerely hope that we may never demean ourselves in this way for the sake of passing popularity. Such a course rebounds neither to our credit nor to our intelligence, and in the end would do us incalculable harm.

In closing I would like, on behalf of the Society as well as for myself, to thank most heartily the staff, the chairmen of the various committees, and the members for their enthusiasm, their constantly selfless work, thought and assistance, all of which have so materially aided our progress in the year 1926.

Secretary's Report.

The report made last January stresses the desirability of our adding youthful members. At the April meeting you were informed of the action of two of the members of the Council in establishing what might be called a member scholarship. Under this proposition there is chosen by Professor Andrews, of Cornell University, from the class in ancient coins conducted by him, a student who has made a fine record in that class, and for the student his dues as a member for two years are paid.

Since then we have made further contacts and have learned that other universities are planning courses in numismatics or have coin collections. Two of our members who are on the faculties of Yale and Princeton have been in Greece during the past winter and have returned with a considerable stimulation of their interest in Greek coins. Two universities have come to us for aid in arranging for exhibiting coins in their possession and for help in building up the numismatic section of their libraries.

Even a small collection soon demonstrates its value as an aid for teachers of the classics and there is reason for hoping for results from the conditions which have been described.

The following deaths have been reported:

Albert R. Frey (1910), Miss Rachel T. Barrington (1884), Virgil M. Brand (1906), Fellows.

Robert W. McLachlan (1877), Memmo Cagiati (1922), Corresponding Members.

Our membership records—Honorary Fellows	27
Corresponding	42
Fellows (Life, 94; Annual, 47)	141
Associate (Life, 29; Annual, 325)	334

 544

The attendance for the year totals 9,749.

Respectfully submitted,
 SYDNEY P. NOE,
 Secretary.

Report of the Curator.

There has been no radical change in the exhibition during 1926, consequently the Museum has been open all of the time. During the early part of the year there were added six new swing cases, the gift of our Treasurer, Mr. Gillingham. This addition necessitated a rearrangement of all of the swing cases holding the Decorations and allowed this collection a chance for proper expansion.

As mentioned at the two meetings during the year, the Society has embarked on a new policy, this being a traveling exhibit of coins. This was put in shape during the summer and in September was sent out on tour among various Museums throughout the country. We have the exhibit scheduled through next September and within the past two days have had three more requests to show this. It may possibly be out two years.

The exhibit is planned to illustrate a comprehensive arrangement of the development of coinage from its inception to the present day and is similar to the exhibit now on view in the first six cases. It is, however, much smaller than the exhibit shown here and consists of 260 coins laid out by centuries, twenty-six in all, ten coins being in each row. Descriptive main labels, century placards, and individual labels for each coin accompanied the exhibit, together with photographs and instructions to show arrangement.

It has already been to Worcester, Indianapolis and Rochester. It is now at Dayton and will go to Denver, Omaha, St. Louis, Minneapolis and Pittsburgh. So far we have had most favorable responses from the Museums that have had it.

The number of accessions during the past year have been most gratifying, eclipsing the previous three years and nearly equalling the years 1921 and 1922. In fact, it is the fifth best year that we have ever had. In May there was turned over to us on permanent loan the D. O. Mills collection of 3,355 coins found in Egypt. This consists largely of Ptolemaic and Roman coins.

Before tabulating the accessions received during the year, I desire to mention the following donors and some of the coins they have presented to the cabinet:

Mr. Wayte Raymond—163 coins of the Balkans.

Mr. Archibald Firestone—42 coins, given at various times, and including 15 encased stamps.

Mr. Harrold E. Gillingham—82 decorations.

Col. De Witt Clinton Falls—20 decorations.

Mr. William R. Powell—26 coins and medals of the Napoleonic period.

Dr. E. P. Robinson—A set of 133 Becker forgeries of Greek coins.

Mr. Howland Wood—1,139 Chinese, Corean and Japanese coins.

Mr. Archer M. Huntington—61 medals.

Mr. Charles M. Starr—421 coins and medals.

Mr. S. W. Adler—973 Chinese coins and amulets.

Mr. Alfred L. Tuttle—695 miscellaneous coins.

Mr. Edward T. Newell—135 coins and medals.

Col. F. L. Palmer—465 coins.

Our purchases during the year have been 565 pieces.

There has been added since the November meeting 741 coins and tokens, 141 medals and decorations, 6 pieces of paper money, 6 counterfeits of ancient coins, making a total of 894.

The number of pieces acquired during the year 1926 has been as follows: 8071 coins and tokens, 725 medals and decorations, 83 pieces of paper money, 15 encased stamps, 184 counterfeits of ancient coins, 5 coin weights. Total, 9,083, from 117 donors, as follows:

Shelley F. Austin.
 Edward D. Adams.
 Charles Atlas.
 S. W. Adler.
 Salvatore Albertine.
 Sidney S. Anhalt.
 Cuthbert W. Birch.
 Frederick C. C. Boyd.
 W. W. Braden.
 Mrs. Edward Berge.
 Mrs. John Brett.
 David L. Bruce.
 Dr. Solan J. Buck.
 George H. Blake.
 Agnes Baldwin Brett.
 Meyer Bloomfield.
 Bauman L. Belden.
 Alfred R. Bellinger.
 S. H. Chapman.
 Col. Walter W. Crosby.
 Dr. F. W. Clark.
 Charles Carr.
 James B. Clews.
 Gherardi Davis.
 Louis W. Dunham.
 William T. Dalley.
 Henry Russel Drowne.
 Robert J. Eidlitz.
 Archibald Firestone.
 George G. Fryer.
 Col. De Witt Clinton Falls.
 A. Finta.
 Laura Gardin Frazer.
 Thomas Stanley Ferris.
 John W. Garrett.
 Harrold E. Gillingham.
 Julius Gutttag.
 F. L. Gillis.
 I. Grossman.
 Miss A. Granis.
 Albert Gallatin.
 Mrs. Harrold E. Gillingham.
 L. W. Haffecker.
 Jennings Hood.
 Archer M. Huntington.
 William O. Hart.
 Mrs. Colton L. Holden.
 Otto Holstein.
 Rudolph Kohler.
 Dr. E. H. Kelsey.
 Dr. George F. Kunz.
 Alfred F. Lichtenstein.
 Harry A. Lyons.
 Frank I. Liveright.
 Howard C. Levis.
 Joseph Litwin.
 John F. Le Blanc.
 Wm. C. Langdon.
 Henry D. Maxwell.
 Rowland Burdon Muller.
 R. Tait McKenzie.

Victor Malmberg.
 E. W. May.
 James C. McGuire.
 Sydney P. Noe.
 Edward T. Newell.
 Miss Minnie Nelson.
 Franklin Owens.
 John Pinches.
 Stephen H. P. Pell.
 Miss Purdy.
 William R. Powell.
 Howland Pell.
 Theodore C. Papas.
 Benjamin C. Porter, Jr.
 Col. F. L. Palmer.
 Wayte Raymond.
 A. E. Rueff.
 Charles F. Rand.
 Dr. Edward P. Robinson.
 Mrs. Anna Ruth.
 Giuseppe Ros.
 Andre Salles.
 Charles T. Seltman.
 William Frazee Strung.
 William A. Sinz.
 Charles N. Schmall.
 Frank C. Stauder.
 M. F. Savage.
 Andre Salles.
 Joseph Sussness.
 William F. Spence.
 J. E. Triebel.
 Alfred L. Tuttle.
 Miss Mary Teran.
 Edward M. Van Cleve.
 Howland Wood.
 J. M. Wulffing.
 Arthur C. Wyman.
 Allen B. West.
 George H. Wood.
 La Societe des 40 Hommes et 8 Che-
 vaux.
 Nederlandsch-Indische Spoorwegmaats-
 chappij.
 Haarlemsche Brandverzekering Maats-
 chappij.
 McGraw Hill Co. Inc.
 American Numismatic Association.
 Medallie Art Co.
 National Tuberculosis Association.
 Adjutant Gen'l, State of New York.
 Cartier, Inc.
 Order of the Cincinnati, State of New
 York.
 Metropolitan Museum of Art.
 Joseph K. Davidson's Sons.
 J. F. Newman, Inc.
 New York Times.
 Newark Museum Association.
 J. Schulman.

HOWLAND WOOD,
 Curator.

Report of Treasurer.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT, PERMANENT FUND.

Balance on hand, January 1st, 1926	\$20,500.00	
Donations to Permanent funds	7,650.00	
Life memberships	300.00	\$28,450.00
Invested in 5½ % Guaranteed First Mortgages		\$27,800.00
Cash balance on hand uninvested		\$ 650.00

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts.

Balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1926	\$ 621.00
Income from investments	10,017.09

Income from Annual Dues	2,249.99	
Donations	225.50	
Transfer from Notes and Monograph Fund, a/c salaries	2,455.00	\$15,568.58

Expenses.

Salaries and wages	\$13,474.47	
Annual Proceedings and sundries	700.83	
Stationery and Supplies	275.37	
Light and fuel	1,018.33	
Postage, telephone and telegraph	324.39	
Repairs to Furniture	28.95	\$15,822.34

Showing a deficit of \$ 253.76

SPECIAL FUNDS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES.

	Bal. Jan. 1, '26.	Receipts.	Expended.	Balance.
Library Fund	\$ 53.20	\$ 325.04	\$ 413.25	*\$ 35.01
Numismatic Notes and Monograph Fund	1052.38	5195.58	4396.06	1851.90
Publication of Medals	1723.91	1042.83	1796.50	970.24
Avery Fund	28.23	503.94	487.65	44.52
Groh Memorial Fund	16.90	67.50	39.75	44.65
Purchase of medals by American artists	69.76	—	—	69.76
Saltus Medal Fund	850.57	276.39	6.26	1120.70
Sullivan Medal Fund	625.01	93.09	—	718.10
Transit Account	29.30	1746.92	1724.72	51.50
Special Purchase Fund	129.02	585.15	666.17	48.00
Printing Account for special purposes	—	3731.05	20.50	3710.54

*Deficit.

Cash Balances on Hand.

Permanent Fund in process of Investment	\$ 650.00
Principal, Sullivan Fund	24.98
Income account, various Funds	8341.14
Curator's Petty Cash Account	100.00

HARROLD E. GILLINGHAM,
Treasurer.

Librarian's Report.

The growth of the library during the year 1926 has been fairly steady, even if not very considerable in point of numbers. During this period we have been without a library assistant. This, of course, has militated against the library's development, although there has at the same time been made apparent the value of the work done previously. A relatively large amount of binding has been done, although for each new lot of such binding, it is increasingly difficult to find shelf room.

The gifts from a number of loyal supporters of the library have continued regularly and special thanks are due to those of our membership who place at our disposal their accumulations of auction catalogues. While it frequently happens that these do not have a great commercial value, with these we are enabled to complete our files, a condition which is indispensable in a library of this sort. The income from the library fund is only \$40 per year, but this, coupled with the generous gifts from time to time, enables us to secure the more important publications during the year. It is to our library that the other scientific institutions of our city and of the neighboring States look when in search for some particular treatise. We must, therefore, see to it that we are not found wanting in time of need.

We have had occasion to advise a number of institutions regarding the building up of the Numismatic sections of their libraries and it is likely that this service will increase. The outlook for the coming year is a hopeful

one because arrangements have at last been made for a part-time assistant, and we trust that the accumulated work will soon be cleared away and that our former rate of progress may be regained.

Among the accessions which deserve mention are the following:

Bernhart, Handbuch zur Munzkunde der Römischen Kaiserzeit.

Mattingly & Sydenham, Roman Imperial Coinage, Vol. II.

Overbeck, Geschichte Kunst Mythologie, 3 vols.

Tolstoi, Monnaies Byzantines, 4 vols.

Grose, Catalogue McClean Coll., Vol. II.

Babelon, De Luynes Coll., Vol. II.

Jesse, Quellenbuch zur Münz- und Geldgeschichte des Mittelalters.

Reid, Assay Office and Proposed Mint at New Westminster.

Guadagnini, Storia degli Ordini Equestri.

In addition to the titles mentioned in the report of the Oriental Coin Committee, mention should also be made of the gift of a considerable number of reports and pamphlets presented by Mr. Wayte Raymond. Acknowledgment is made gratefully to one friend of the Library whose Christmas gift took the form of a cheque to be used for the purchase of some books.

SYDNEY P. NOE,
Librarian.

Committee on Ancient Coins.

The Committee on Ancient Coins, though it has nothing of the outstanding importance of the gift of Mr. Philip M. Warburg of last year to report, is happy in chronicling that during the year there has been placed on permanent loan by the Metropolitan Museum the D. O. Mills collection of 3355 ancient coins. This collection was formed by Mr. Farman in Egypt more than 20 years ago and consists largely of the issues during the Roman period. There were, however, a few of the earlier Greek coins and some of these were of considerable interest.

A very desirable gift was received during the year from Dr. E. P. Robinson, of Newport. This consisted of 133 pieces from the dies made by Becker, struck in lead, and all in a very fine condition. Coming immediately after the publication of Mr. Hill's two volumes on Becker's output, the gift is a very opportune one.

There has been no exceptionally important auction sale of ancient coins during the past year, with the possible exception of the Geneva sale held in October. This auction was made up from the cabinets of a number of collectors, the series of outstanding importance being the Parthian coins left by Petrowicz.

The committee regrets to report that almost nothing has been done during the year on the file of cards which has so notably demonstrated its value on repeated occasions. It is hoped that this work may be resumed within a short time and that by organizing and distributing the labor, we may bring this valuable file up to date.

HOYT MILLER,
Chairman.

Committee on War Medals and Decorations.

This Committee has been rather lax in the acquisition of war medals and decorations during the past year. The few that were added were covered by the Curator's report. There are no new decorations of moment to be recorded.

Mr. S. H. P. Pell, one of the members of the Committee, has been awarded a Legion d'Honneur for his work at Ticonderoga and for work during the World War. The collection of decorations on exhibition has been rearranged.

H. E. GILLINGHAM,
Chairman.

Committee on Indian Peace Medals.

The past year has largely been one of lost opportunities as regards the Society's collection of Indian Peace Medals.

The Chicago Historical Society came to the decision that such foreign material as was contained in the Gunther collection should be disposed of.

The first things to be sold were a lot of over thirty American and Canadian Indian Peace Medals.

The first we knew of this transaction was after it had taken place. A well-known dealer brought to the Society two medals from this lot—the only known medal of the Union Fur Company and an impression of the Astor Medal in pewter, from a die quite different from any known specimen.

These two medals were offered to the Society at a price greater than the amount the Chicago Society received for the entire lot, but as we had no money that could be expended for such a purpose, the opportunity was passed by and the medals were sold, at an even higher price, to a private collector.

For the same reason we had to forego the opportunity to secure a specimen of the excessively rare Montreal Medal of 1760, which was in a London sale.

In the last annual report of this Committee was the following paragraph:

“We would again emphasize the importance of the Committee being placed in the position of being able to finance the purchase of any needed medals that may from time to time turn up.”

The Society's collection of Indian Peace Medals is the greatest in existence, but it still lacks a few of the great rarities, and some others that come to light now and then; others, of course, of which nothing is now known, may also appear, and, as a general thing, when anything of the kind comes our way, it takes a quick decision, and prompt cash, to secure it. All of which goes to prove the truth of the statement just quoted.

The year, however, has not been entirely barren of results.

In February last we obtained a French medal of Louis XV, bearing his portrait, issued for presentation to Indians in Canada.

The name and titles of the French King had been removed and GEORGI-US III REX DEI GRATIA engraved on the medal in their place, and on the reverse, a blank space had been used by engraving on it the date 1775. The idea being to make it a British medal after the English had taken possession of Canada.

The second part of the collection of the late W. W. C. Wilson, of Montreal, was sold on November 3rd and 4th last. It contained twenty-nine Indian Peace medals—twenty-one Canadian and eight of the American Presidential series. Your Committee knew nothing of this sale until after it had taken place. Our Curator, however, attended the sale and purchased, out of funds in his possession, a specimen of the so-called Hungry Wolf Medal, made by uniting two shells, all other specimens of this medal which we have seen being struck solid.

President Newell recently presented a Jackson medal, small size, with the name of the Indian—BEAR SHIELD—inscribed on the reverse.

This makes three medals added to the collection in 1926. This Committee, however, can only claim credit for securing one of them, that of Louis XV.

The Society's collection of Indian Peace Medals is unexcelled, but as long as it lacks anything, or there is anything to be learned, there is work for the committee to do, and it earnestly requests the help and cooperation of all of our members: First, in providing ways and means for securing such new specimens as we may have the opportunity to acquire. Second, in obtaining any information regarding the location of either collections or single specimens, with descriptions, photographs, or any facts of interest relating to the subject.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

BAUMAN L. BELDEN,
Chairman.

Committee on Oriental Coins.

During the past year, due to the large number of accessions of Far Eastern coins, the activities along these lines have been much more than usual; 2,883 coins have been added, embracing chiefly Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Annamese and Siamese. Most of these have been assimilated in the collection and, in consequence, this portion of our cabinet has been more or less rearranged.

The Mohammedan side of the Oriental collections has been somewhat dormant. There has been little chance to put much work on these and the accessions have been negligible—a few over a hundred coins.

The return of Mr. Reilly from some fourteen months in China has added new life to the Far Eastern side. He has brought back many books and coins to enrich his own collection, which is in this building. We are hoping that he will be able to present a supplementary report.

There have been two books of much moment received during the past year—"Ceylon Coins and Currency," by H. W. Codrington, Colombo, 1924, a folio volume of 290 pages and seven plates. This is a most extensive treatise on the coins of this island from the earliest times to the present day. The book is of especial value, as Singalese coins have up to date been poorly treated.

The other book that should interest all Mohammedan scholars is the "*Manuel de Généalogie et de Chronologie pour l'Histoire de l' Islam*," by E. de Zambaur, Hanover, 1927. The first part of 160 pages has just been received, although without any historical comment, but simply the list of dynasties, usurpers, governors, etc., it is so extensive that it will easily supersede all other publications of this character. It is of especial interest to numismatists, as those rulers that have issued coins are specially indicated.

HOWLAND WOOD,
Chairman.

Supplementary Report of Mr. Reilly.

One of your committee has recently returned from a year's visit to China. Unstable conditions have curtailed the numismatic market like all other lines. But the native and foreign collectors proved most cordial to the visitor and enthusiastic over their coins.

There are several foreign numismatists who have important collections of Chinese coins. Most of these have specialized either in the modern struck series or in some type or period of the earlier issues. They have apparently no special organization, only the various Asiatic Societies.

Among the native numismatists there is the most complete independence—every man by himself. Consequently, current discoveries never circulate, in fact are secreted. Books have appeared from time to time, some as catalogues of a collection, some showing a more general treatment of a certain period or series. A recent volume, in Occidental format, deals with the struck coins, but the treatment is unscientific, the illustrations are poor and, there is no index. There are no good public collections. The Bank of China in Peking owns a fair general collection, but it is weak in many issues and is shown only once a year. Twelve volumes of excellent rubbings of this collection may be seen at the bank.

There must be many small private collections among the Chinese. A few important collections are known. The native is never a scientist, but approaches his specimens with an eye for their style or beauty of inscription or patination. He rarely arranges his pieces in series, but delights in individual silk or paper wrappings, or a nicely fitted hardwood box for each coin. Thus is the usual collection brought forth from a chest with no semblance of order. All amateurs were much interested to hear of the activities of our Society and monthly club meetings for exchange of views and news. Finally, a farewell luncheon was given by the Peking numismatists to their American visitor, at which he again emphasized the joys and profits of getting together occasionally. Everyone had such a good time that a dinner was arranged a few days later, when two papers were read and some splendid discussion indulged in. It is hoped that that pleasant time may produce the "Peking Numismatic Club." They could give us much of value and interest.

On the other hand, there are no good dealers. None has any means to buy a large stock or to acquire any good collection that may turn up. Their knowledge is generally meagre and most of them will sell high-priced imitations to the unwary. The collector in China must be his own expert, except in rare instances.

Just now a great many Chinese are interested in the presidential dollars and minor pieces, because of the portraits—an innovation in Chinese coins. Many collect the coppers. Hundreds of varieties exist and fine examples are becoming hard to find. In the gallery of our Museum is a nice lot of "tree

coins," in pairs, that have been used as votive offerings in temples. These pairs are getting scarce. Good ancient coins are rarely seen in dealers' hands in China. Agents scour the country and sell most to the Japanese, who pay better prices and export to Japan. One agent showed a rubbing of an early round coin with round hole and unique inscription, which he had sold to a Japanese dealer for one thousand silver dollars. There are probably more takers of high-priced coins in Japan than in China.

The markets are full of all kinds of medals and badges, as is well shown by the present Ros exhibit. Information is difficult to obtain about these or any other numismatic subject. Unless one knows the language and also has time to wait for opportunities to develop and mutual confidence to grow, it would be useless to expect desirable acquisitions or definite knowledge from a visit to China. For the properly equipped investigator there is a field of wide area which should be tilled.

Kann's valuable treatise, "Chinese Currency and Banking," appeared during the year. It is an important reference work on this complicated subject. It contains many interesting numismatic items, among them a clear statement of the complications arising in the use of the "sycee," or silver "shoe" pieces.

JOHN REILLY, JR.

Committee on Paper Money.

FOREIGN.

The large credits extended here to Great Britain and the Continent, as also by England herself to Central Europe, during the past two years have done a great deal to promote the return to settled conditions and the gold standard, as has also the delayed payments and the loans secured through the adoption of the Dawes Plan. One country after another has gradually either adopted stabilization programs, or their currency has returned to parity. At the present time, while France, Italy and a few of the smaller nations are still notable exceptions, the majority are now on a gold basis.

It seems very unfortunate that such important countries as France and Italy have not found it practicable to take definite steps to accomplish this, for until it has been done there is no assurance as to the stability of their currency.

Paper money, which during no time in history was ever as generally used as during the latter part of the war, the details of which would fill volumes, is at the present time largely limited to few countries that have not adjusted their financial matters.

The notable changes during the year were as follows:

EUROPE.

Belgium—On October 25, the franc was established at 36 to \$1.00, a new unit, the belga, was introduced for foreign trade, to be worth 5 francs or 7.20 to a dollar, and the country went on a gold basis. This change made considerable trouble for the banks, but has since been gradually overcome.

The close relation of the Belgian and French francs had excited much comment in the past, but the fact that this was accomplished has shown that the relation was more psychological than economic and due to the proximity of the two countries, and that they had been affected by the same unsettled conditions.

Belgium also gave notice that at the end of the year 1926 they would withdraw from the Latin Monetary Union, which was established in 1865 and consisted of the governments of France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium and Greece; other Continental countries also adopted the same standard later, and they all had practically a uniform currency which greatly simplified international trade, border transactions, etc. This advantage was destroyed during the war by the use of fluctuating paper money, as the unit used in each country soon had a different value. The Union had previously enabled the silver and gold currencies of each participating nation to be accepted as legal tender in the other nations.

Denmark—On December 22 the Government formally announced its return to the gold standard and that beginning January 1, 1927, Danish notes would be convertible at a fixed rate.

Hungary—A new gold currency unit, the pengo, consisting of 100 fillers, was placed in circulation on December 28. The League had previously stabilized the paper crown on a basis 14,000 to a gold crown, but the Government finally decided to establish this new unit on the basis of 12,500 crowns as equivalent to a pengo, making it worth 17½ cents. While the pengo is obligatory after January 1, 1927, the paper crowns are allowed to continue in circulation until June 30. New bank notes of 5, 10, 25, 100 and 1000 pengos have been issued.

Poland—My report a year ago mentioned the fact that the new zloty, standardized at .193 cents, had dropped below .11 cents. This is said to have been caused partly by the failure of crops which necessitated the purchase of heavy food supplies abroad, for which gold had to be paid, and to the heavy Government and military expenses, both of which lowered the gold reserve to such an extent that people lost confidence in the stability of the new currency. During the year, with better crop conditions, reduced expenses and increased taxes, the zloty has gained a little, and when political conditions are more settled will no doubt further improve.

Russia—The tchernovitz, according to English banking reports of January, 1926, would seem to have then been depreciated some 12%, but I have been unable to find any information as to its present condition. Prices are only quoted for the pre-revolutionary 100 and 500 ruble notes.

Norway—During the year the krone has almost returned to normal.

Italy is now approaching currency stabilization at a value about one-fourth of the lira's pre-war price. During the year the lira was down to .03½ cents, but at the present time is quoted at .04½.

France—While the French American debt funding negotiations reached an agreement, they have still to be ratified; for the sake of the future of the French people it is much to be hoped that the agreement will be accepted in the near future and the way paved for the stabilization of the franc. The Government debt to the Bank of France has decreased some two billion francs since July, or more than 5 per cent., and the Bank of France recently reported a decrease of three hundred and two million francs in note circulation, also that private deposits had increased forty million francs. The value of the franc has fluctuated a great deal during the year and is now nearly .04 cents, whereas last summer it was less than .03 cents.

Latvia, early in the year, was said to be adopting a new standard currency, but I have found no further information.

Depreciated paper money would seem to be also in use in the following European countries, for in

Czechoslovakia, the crown, par .20c., is now quoted .0296c.

Greece, the drachma, par .193c., is now quoted .0125c.

Hungary, the crown, par .20c., is now quoted .0014c. (changes Jan. 1).

Rumania, the leu, par .193c., is now quoted .0053c.

Yugoslavia, the dinar, par .193c., is now quoted .0176c.

Portugal, the escuda, par \$1.08, is quoted .0515c.

And no doubt there are others.

It may be of interest to state that Austria, France, Greece, Yugoslavia and Russia are the only European countries that have not as yet funded their governmental debts by agreements with the American Commission, and from the writer's point of view, they had better hurry up, if they think they will ever want any more financial assistance from this country in the future.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Argentina—The par value of their paper dollar is .4244c., and it has gradually advanced until it is now only about a cent below.

Brazil—The value of the milreis has fluctuated a great deal, and while its par value is .3245c., it has been variously quoted at between .11 and .12c. Last spring it was expected that its value would be fixed at about .16c., but it has recently been announced that the Government has submitted to Parliament a proposal to stabilize the milreis at 5.89 pence, which would be about .12 cents. Its past history shows that it has been revalued several times before, for in 1833 it was fixed at 43½ pence, in 1906 at 15 pence, and about 1910 was raised to 16 pence.

Ecuador—The exchange rate of the sucre is said to have risen from 4.75 to 5.75 to a dollar.

Where countries have returned to a hard-money basis, or have stabilized

their currency, paper money, as a rule, is only issued in the higher amounts—from about \$2.00 or more upwards, and so practically takes the place of the gold coins in use in former days.

War in countries is almost inevitably followed by issues of paper money, so it is fair to presume that the year 1927 will bring us news of new issues in China and possibly Nicaragua.

HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
Chairman.

U. S. Paper Money.

Concerning United States paper money, there is very little to report for the past year. The project for reducing the size of bills, owing to strenuous objections from the banking fraternity, seems to have been put aside, at least for the time being. No doubt it will be revived when some official in power thinks he can make a record for economy.

No new designs have appeared during 1926, and the scheme for making them uniform seems, also, to have been put aside, for some unknown reason. After prolonged experiments to obtain a paper of more enduring qualities for use in making paper money, the Government has adopted a paper which is a mixture and not a pure-rag paper. It is now in general use, but it is too early to obtain an accurate estimate of its increased life and wearing qualities.

GEORGE H. BLAKE.

Committee on U. S. Coins.

Your Committee on United States Coins herewith submits its report for the year 1926.

The various mints have exceeded the output of the preceding year in number of United States coins by 5,967,903, but the value of the coinage was less by \$113,658,861.50.

Several new designs in coins were struck during the year. The Sesqui-centennial of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence was commemorated by a two-and-one-half-dollar gold piece and a silver half dollar. They were designed by J. R. Sinnock, mint engraver. They are both disappointing on account of their low relief.

The first piece shows a standing figure of Liberty, holding torch in one hand, a scroll (the Declaration of Independence) in the other hand. On the reverse is Independence Hall. As the law requires a certain number of mottoes to be placed on all coins, a piece the small size of a two-and-one-half-dollar gold piece is, per force, loaded down with lettering, much to the confusion of the designer as well as to the design, one hundred and eleven letters and figures being on this small coin.

The half-dollar shows profiles of Washington and Coolidge, the first instance of a living President on our coinage. The way was paved, however, by the portrait of Governor Kilby on the Alabama half-dollar of 1921. The reverse shows the Liberty Bell and the edge inscription on a raised border.

The Oregon Trail half dollar, designed by Laura Gardin Fraser, shows on one side an ox-drawn covered wagon being driven towards the setting sun, and on the other side a standing figure of an Indian with blanket and head-dress, a bow in his right hand and his left hand extended; a map of the United States forms a background. The whole design is bold and well executed.

Another half-dollar authorized, but which will not be executed until sometime during the year 1927, is the Vermont-Bennington half-dollar. The design is by Charles Keck and shows a large head of Ira Allen, founder of Vermont, and a catamount on the other side. There is some discussion about replacing the figure of the catamount with a view of the battle monument at Bennington.

Your Committee is of the opinion that Congress is somewhat overdoing the matter of issuing commemorative coins for all sorts of events. We believe that such coinage should be somewhat national in character.

We also submit herewith the total coinage for the year and the value of pieces struck at the various mints of the country:

Coinage Executed at the Mints of the United States During the Year Ending December 31, 1926.

Denomination.	Pieces.	Value.
Gold.		
Double Eagles	3,339,250	\$ 66,785,000.00
Eagles	1,014,000	10,140,000.00
Quarter Eagles, Sesqui-centennial	200,226	500,565.00
Quarter Eagles	446,000	1,115,000.00
Total Gold	4,999,475	\$ 79,540,565.00
Silver.		
Standard Silver Dollars	11,267,700	\$ 11,267,700.00
Half Dollars, Sesqui-centennial	1,000,528	500,264.00
Half Dollars, Oregon Trail	148,085	74,042.50
Quarter Dollars	15,732,000	3,933,000.00
Dimes	40,508,000	4,050,800.00
Total Silver	68,656,313	\$ 19,825,806.50
Minor.		
Five Cent Nickel	51,301,000	\$ 2,565,050.00
One Cent Bronze	189,658,000	1,896,580.00
Total Minor	240,959,000	\$ 4,461,630.00
Total domestic coinage	314,614,789	\$102,828,001.50

Coinage Other Than United States.

Costa Rica	15,000 pieces.	Peru	11,657,000 pieces.
Guatemala	115,000 pieces.	Salvador	400,000 pieces.
Venezuela	2,800,000 pieces.		

Coinage Executed at Individual Mints During the Calendar Year Ending December 31, 1926.

	Philadelphia.	San Francisco.	Denver.
Double Eagles	\$16,335,000.00	\$40,830,000.00	\$9,620,000.00
Eagles	10,140,000.00		
Quarter Eagles, Sesqui-centennial	500,565.00		
Quarter Eagles	1,115,000.00		
S. S. Dollars	1,939,000.00	6,980,000.00	2,348,700.00
Half Dollars—			
Sesqui-centennial	500,264.00		
Oregon Trail	24,015.00	50,027.50	
Quarter Dollars	2,829,000.00	675,000.00	429,000.00
Dimes	3,216,000.00	152,000.00	682,800.00
5c Nickel	2,234,650.00	48,500.00	281,900.00
1c Bronze	1,570,880.00	45,500.00	280,200.00

Respectfully submitted,
ELLIOTT SMITH,
Chairman.

Committee on Foreign Coins.

Your Committee on Foreign Coins, by way of its report for the year 1926, has again set itself the task of recording new issues of foreign coins which have appeared during the year or have come to our notice, and we chronicle these as follows:

1. **Austria**—100 Schilling and 25 Schilling gold coins. Obv., Austrian single-headed eagle holding hammer and sickle. Rev., value and laurel sprigs.

2. **Belgium**—A new currency unit, the Belga, has been introduced, but to our knowledge is not represented by any coins, being probably intended only as a currency of account.

3. **Chile**—100 Pesos (1 Peso, equals 12c. U. S.). Obv., Liberty head. Rev., arms of Chile; value 100 Pesos or 10 Condors, Santiago Mint; similar 50 Pesos (5 Condors) and 20 Pesos (2 Condors).

4. **China**—A number of interesting novelties have appeared of dollar size, with the portraits of Chinese politicians and generals, but some question of doubt has been raised as to whether they are coins or medals. Supposed dollars of the following dignitaries or events have been seen:

Two different varieties of President Ts'ao Kung 1923, deposed and kept in Emperor's Palace.

Hsuang Tung, the Boy Emperor, commemorating marriage, 12th year of Republic, 1923.

Tuan Chi Jui, Chief Executive of China.

Hsu Shih Ch'ang.

Also a gold coin of about \$5 size with uniformed bust of Yuan Shi Kai, said to be struck upon his death.

5. **French Colonies**—Lebanon, Syria, 5 and 2 piastres, 1924, struck in aluminum bronze. Obv., the cedar of Lebanon, inscription in Turkish and French. Rev., value and French and Turkish inscriptions. Also 5 piastres, 1925, in nickel. Obv., similar subject, but differently laid out. Rev., ancient boat and inscriptions. Also 1 piastre in nickel, 1925, holed. Obv., inscriptions and wreath. Rev., value, inscriptions and two lions' heads.

Bank of Syria, 1921, ½ piastre in nickel. Obv. and rev., inscriptions with decorative details.

Indo-China, 5 centimes, 1923, in nickel, holed. Obv., value, inscriptions and sprigs of wheat. Rev., inscriptions, 2 cornucopias and liberty head.

6. **Greece**—Minor coinage, in nickel, now issued for the Greek Republic, 2, 1 and ½ drachma, 2 lepta. Obv., helmeted head of Athene to left. Rev., inscriptions.

7. **Irish Free State** intends to issue a set of coinage, distinctively its own, and differing widely from that of England. It is planned to have values of the half crown, florin, shilling, in silver, 6d. and 3d. of pure nickel, and penny, halfpenny and farthings in bronze, with special designs relating to Ireland.

8. **Monaco**—Minor coinage of 2 Francs, 1 Franc and 50 Centimes in gold bronze. Obv., Hercules kneeling and stretching a bow; double L crowned. Rev., upright sword, separating value. A token coinage, "BON POUR."

9. **Palestine** is said to plan a reform and change in currency, based on the British pound, instead of the Turkish piastre.

10. **Persia**—New coinage signaling the installation of the new Shah Reza Khan and the overthrow of the old dynasty. A toman has been submitted. Obv., the Persian lion within wreath. Rev., Oriental inscription.

11. **Poland**—1923, 1 Grosz in red and yellow bronze. Obv., Polish eagle. Rev., inscription.

12. **Salvador**—1 Colon, silver, and 20 Colones, gold, commemorating Fourth Centennial of Salvador, 1525-1925. Obv., conjoined busts of Alvarado and Quinone. Rev., coat of arms. Said to be rare and limited issue.

13. **Turkey**—5 pound gold piece, said to have been struck in very limited quantity at Angora, to commemorate the fifth anniversary of Turkish Republic. Obv., star and crescent encircling inscription. Rev., inscription within wreath. Also a similar design for the minor currency.

Your Committee desires to point out again the splendid illustration of modern history and economic and financial developments which a study of the newly issued coins will furnish, and by way of recommendation your Committee would urge that the Society acquire for its cabinets, all new foreign issues as far as may be found practical.

The study of the new issues has become rather popular among collectors in contrast to the earlier viewpoint that a coin would have to have a certain age in order to become an object of scholarly numismatic research.

In the field of auction sales of foreign coin collections, there have been few well-known collections coming on the market, although the foreign dealers seem to have held about the same number of sales as usual, containing interesting material. In the American market, we might note the dispersal by auction of the Imhoff collection and of the second section of the W. W. C. Wilson collection.

Respectfully submitted,
MORITZ WORMSER,
Chairman.

Committee on the Award of Huntington Medal.

The ninth annual award of the Archer M. Huntington Medal, which is given by this Society in recognition of literary and other contributions to the science of Numismatics, is made this year to José Toribio Medina, of Santiago, Chili.

Senor Medina, biographer and man of letters, is the foremost bibliographer of his country. Born in Santiago in 1852, he studied law and became an advocate in 1873. He, however, entered the diplomatic service at about this time and became First Secretary of Legation at Lima in 1875. He visited the World's Fair in Philadelphia in 1876, toured Europe in that and the following year, and from that time until 1886 was secretary to the Legation at Madrid.

From the very beginning he assiduously delved in manuscripts, documents and records, and wherever he traveled perused all available material relating chiefly to his own country, South America and Hispanic-American relations. So much material did he publish that he set up a printing press in his own home and produced thereon a number of books. His labor in the entire field of documentation and material for Hispanic-American history has been stupendous, and throughout his long life he has made many journeys to Europe and parts of America to collect original material and copy documents. A list of his works would include over 300 titles. His numismatic works number at least ten and are as follows:

Bibliografia numimatica colonial Hispano-Americana, 198 pp. 1912.

Medallas coloniales Hispano-Americanas. 124 pp. 1900.

Supplement (Nuevos materiales) 24 pp. 1919.

Medallas de proclamaciones y juras de los Reyes de Espana en America. 332 pp. 1917.

Las medallas del Almirante Vernon. 110 pp. 1919.

Las monedas chilenas. 545 pp. 1912.

Las monedas coloniales Hispano-Americanas. 406 pp. 1919.

Las monedas obsidionales Hispano Americanas. 240 pp. 1919.

Monedas usadas por los Indos de America al tiempo del descubrimiento segun los antiguos documentos—espanoles. 14 pp. 1912.

Monedas y medallas Hispano-Americanas, Plates (only). 1891.

Medallas Europeas relativas a America. 377 pp. 1924.

All of which, you will note, are on Latin-American Numismatics, many of them very voluminous and all painstaking and for the most part on subjects untouched or barely touched by other writers.

He is a member of learned societies in various parts of the world, a member of the Royal Academy, Madrid, Hispanic Society of America, Honorary Member, Royal Academy of History, etc.

He has received several gold medals, one of which was awarded him by the Argentine Club of History and Numismatics in 1910.

WILLIAM B. OSGOOD FIELD,
Chairman.

Report of the Committee on Foreign Medals.

During the last four years your Committee has regarded as its work to be to do what it could to foster an appreciation of the medallic art by means of foreign medals and to maintain cordial relations with those who are interested in medals in foreign countries. The Committee has tried several methods of work to this end. It has tried the large exhibition in the winter of 1923-1924. It has tried a series of small exhibitions through cooperation with the New York Public Library and other libraries, in most cases exhibiting the medals of a single country in each exhibit. Among the nations thus separately shown were Czechoslovakia, Finland, Holland, and Hungary, as well as (in cooperation with your Committee on American Medals) the United States. I include the small American exhibitions here because it is the proper and natural purpose of the foreign exhibitions to bring the interest of those whom we can reach to the work of our own American artists.

These methods of work had their respective advantages and contributed in valuable ways to the general purpose. They did not, however, so far as we are aware, to any appreciable extent, if at all, stimulate the purchase of foreign medals or of American medals by those who visited the exhibitions. In a special way the appreciation of the medallic art is limited to ownership.

After all, the best, if not the only way, to enjoy a medal is to hold it in the hand and turn it in the light so as to get the various remodelings and revelations of the artist's work. Glass may be transparent, but it holds one off at arm's length from the true appreciation of the medal. If one owns a medal, however, he can carry it around with him and is able to enjoy it to the full extent. Therefore, it seems to be the special function of your two Committees on Medals to convert people to a desire to own at least one, two or three of them.

During the last year your Committee has, therefore, worked more along personal lines. We believe that the spread of the interest in the medallic art can best be fostered in this way and our experience leads us to believe that there is abundant appreciation ready to respond enthusiastically to the personally conducted medal. Furthermore, we believe that it is quite practicable with a moderate amount of time and aggressive numismatic faith to develop a market for the American medal. Of course a special advantage of the medallic art is that it is an inexpensive interest for a collector, especially as compared with painting, sculpture, or any of the other fine arts. Nonetheless, the plain fact is, there is no market for the medal in America now. While it is a promising adventure, it is a real one, and sincerity, enthusiasm, and industry must go forward to meet the poverty of the incipient collectors.

But it is promising. For instance, in support of this opinion, during the past year the Chairman of this Committee has personally bought for others something like 150 of the beautiful and distinctive medals by Leon Claude Mascaux of France, maybe more. The Society has nine or ten of these here in the Museum. The special suitableness of these medals for this missionary work is that they are of genuinely fine artistic quality; they are simple, almost obvious in what they have to say; and they are inexpensive. In the struck 50 mm. form, their cost, including duty and everything, with exchange at its present rate, does not exceed 75 cents each. These have been bought in large measure by young men and young women, employees of one of the large public utilities, without any suggestion to them except their own desire to have one of them for their own. They are people whose income range from \$25 to \$50 a week, and who have no exceptional super-cultural tastes. It is not claimed that anything but first-class art will appeal to the straight, honest human nature of people such as these, but it is claimed that first-class art will.

Another group of people who have personally responded with enthusiasm to fine medals are the members of one of the learned societies of America gathered at their annual meeting. There was no opportunity for any salesmanship. Nonetheless your Chairman has been asked to buy several medals for them and has also been asked to contribute articles on the subject for two of their magazines. These people were of exceptional super-cultural tastes and withal very discriminating. With them, again, it was a case of first-class art appealing to the straight, honest human nature of them. In neither group was there any disappointment or hesitation on account of finding it cost very little to buy a fine medal. In neither group were there any of those fashionable souls who simplify the judging of art by a quick look at the prices.

For American medals there also suggests itself a possibility of organizing this interest into an informal group, in general of the type of the Belgian Society, *La Societe des Amis de la Medaille d'Art*. About a year ago there was also organized in Paris a group for furthering an appreciation of the cast medal under the name of *La Societe Francaise des Amis de la Medaille*. It has a membership limited to 150. It issues one cast medal every year, of which one exemplaire is made for each member, and no more.

I have been wondering whether something along this line might not be possible to help solve our American problems. Such a group should be subsidiary to the American Numismatic Society, if indeed its organization were sufficiently formal for even that formality, and the first exemplaire of every medal should go to the Society's Museum. Its membership should not be limited. The aim should be to issue one or possibly two struck medals every year at as low a price as possible, even as low as \$2 or \$3. These medals could be bought by anyone. This plan would obviate one great obstacle in the path of the American medal. As American medals are all either medals of award or subscription medals, they cannot be secured for love or

money,—or to speak more accurately, all but one cannot. There is now one medal that can be bought by anyone, James E. Fraser's Roosevelt Medal, which may be bought from the Roosevelt Memorial Association for the rather high price of \$10. This plan would be entirely impracticable, of course, with a small membership, or a small number of sales, whichever we choose to call it. Such a plan, if attempted, should stand on its own feet from the beginning, or fall. The Society should assume no responsibility for it.

It would be essential that the medals issued should be really fine and beautiful, the work of our best medallic artists. It is not proposed however that there be in the organization a Charity Committee consisting of the artists, to help the Ways and Means Committee. But with low prices, good publicity, and wise management, your Chairman makes bold to believe it would prove, within a year or two, quite feasible. This is not suggested as anything but an idea consisting, according to an impartial analysis, in considerable degree of hope, but it is a project he wishes to bring to the attention of the members of the Society and he wishes to ask their comment.

WILLIAM CHAUNCEY LANGDON,
Chairman.

Committee on Publication of Medals.

A single medal was issued by our Society during the course of 1926, commemorating the tercentenary of the settling of Manhattan Island. As was the case with the Paul Revere medal for last year, this issue was a partial response to criticism that subjects dealing with American history had not been given sufficient prominence by our Society. Although the design was made by Mr. MacNeil, one of our leading sculptors, this medal was even less successful than the Paul Revere medal and this in spite of the ready cooperation of the New York Historical Society in the publication. This is the more regrettable as a number of anniversaries of great historical significance fall within the next ten years. We are sadly missing the generous support which Mr. J. Sanford Saltus used to give this field of our activities.

W. GEDNEY BEATTY,
Chairman.

Committee on Publications.

The monographs published in 1926 are five in number, and are all of them of the high standard to which we are accustomed. Nos. 27 and 30, by Mr. Noe and our President, Mr. Newell, are on Greek subjects, "The Mende Hoard" and "Some Unpublished Coins of Eastern Dynasts." The former is the most complete publication of a famous hoard, and the latter deals with some rare and little known issues of the East. No. 28, by your Chairman, adds another number to our series on Roman medallions, being a discussion of four medallions from the Arras Hoard which are now in this country, two of which are unique and one hitherto unpublished. Mr. H. Alexander Parsons has contributed monograph No. 29, on the Earliest Coins of Norway. We felicitate our English colleague for having presented the first monograph in our series to deal with medieval coins. Finally, the fifth monograph, one more than we usually publish during the course of a year, is No. 31, which is just out, by Mr. Gillingham, on "Spanish Orders of Chivalry and Decorations of Honour." This is a most welcome addition to his other papers on Foreign Orders and Decorations. We should not, I think, omit to state that the expense of publishing this handsome monograph which comprises 165 pages, 39 plates, four of which are in color, was not borne by the Monograph Fund, but was met by the generosity of a friend and patron of the Society, who unfailingly maintains the keenest interest in the progress of Numismatic studies.

Our members will all have doubtless noticed that with No. 29 we have begun the practice of omitting the enclosing lines on the pages of the monographs. These lines were costly to print and uneconomical of space. It is with great satisfaction that we contemplate the issuance of all future monographs without the lines. The saving in the cost per page is about one-third.

In closing, may we express the hope that papers on Oriental and Central or South American coins may be presented to the Committee so that we may continue in the future that great variety of subjects already attained in the past thirty odd numbers of our series?

AGNES BALDWIN BRETT,
Chairman.

Proceeding to the election of members of the Council, Messrs. John Reilly, Jr., Albert Gallatin, Herbert Scoville, whose term ended 1927, were placed in nomination for the term ending January, 1932, by Mr. Gillingham and seconded by Mr. Smith. In the absence of further nominations, a motion made by Mr. Wood that nominations be closed was carried. It was then moved and carried that the Secretary be authorized to cast a vote electing the three nominees.

It was moved by Mr. Smith that sympathy be extended to Mrs. Newell in her bereavement and that the secretary communicate the sense of this motion.

Following remarks made by Mr. Eidlitz, Mr. Gillingham made a motion of appreciation and thanks to the employees, the officers and staff for their efficient work carried on during the past year.

A motion to adjourn was carried.

SYDNEY P. NOE,
Secretary.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A stated meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia was held by invitation of the Hon. George Henderson at the Union League on Monday, December 27, 1926, at 8.15 o'clock. Present, 25 members and a number of guests. The President, Mr. David Milne, in the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held November 22, 1926, were approved as read.

The report of the Treasurer was read and approved.

The Curator of Numismatics reported the accession of five pieces to the collection as follows: Two coins from the Philippines, mint mark M; Oregon Trail half dollar; Sesqui-Centennial medal of Connecticut State Building, and medal Washington Crossing the Delaware, issued by the State of New Jersey.

Messrs. Franklin Bache and Prof. George Sioussat were elected members. Messrs. Robbins and Busch were appointed a committee to audit the books of the Treasurer, and Messrs. Langenheim, Peters, W. W. Longstreth and H. Longstreth to make nominations for officers to be voted for at the January meeting.

After routine business had been disposed of, Mr. Franklin Bache, a great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin, addressed the meeting on "Some Incidents in the Life of Benjamin Franklin." The speaker showed many manuscripts, books and unpublished documents of his illustrious ancestor. The address was listened to with much interest and many phases of Franklin's life discussed.

Upon adjournment of the meeting a bountiful collation was served.—ERNEST SPOFFORD, Secretary.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—Ordinary Meeting, Wednesday, October 27th, 1926, Lieut.-Colonel H. W. Morrieson, F.S.A., Vice-President, in the chair.

The Chairman regretted the unavoidable absence of the President, Major W. J. Freer, through illness.

Miss Mildred M. Seaby and Mr. Herbert A. Seaby were elected members of the Society.

Mr. Andrew explained that, to his deep regret, it would be impossible for him to give the necessary time and attention to the Society's affairs in his official capacity next year, but he hoped that members would elect him a member of the Council, and he would help in every way he possibly could.

Exhibitions:

By Mr. W. J. Andrew: Rings and coins for comparison. This interesting selection included a gold ring with the head of Aesculapius as on the Roman coins; a Roman officer's ring enclosing a coin of Valens, for the portrait of the Emperor, and awarded then much as our D. S. O. is to-day; a Roman soldier's identity ring, with his number under the patina; a ring with a coral cameo portrait attributed to Galba; a silver ring with a team of horses as on the prototype of the early British coinage; a bronze ring with a horse exactly similar to that on Cunobeline's coin, Evans XII, 8, and another bearing a head similar to that on the sceatta series.

The medallic plaque illustrated, and believed to be of the War of Independence, representing an American soldier beneath the Cap of Liberty defending "the four books." As it was unknown to the British Museum, to



A Medallic Plaque in Bronze of the American War of Independence. (Actual size).

the American Museum, and to the American Numismatic Society, any information as to its issue would be gratefully welcomed.

By Mr. R. Donald Bain: A medalet, dated 1733, bearing on one side "PAK-INGTON for EVER," beneath a glass, a bottle and two crossed pipes; and on the opposite side "EXCISE 1733," between branches of hops above and a bouquet of three hops below.

It appeared to be unpublished, and was considered by Dr. G. F. Hill of the British Museum to refer to the agitation against Walpole's Excise Bill of 1733, and to someone prominent in the agitation.

By Mr. V. B. Crowther-Beynon: A brass token, slightly smaller than a shilling, apparently of the time of Charles I. Obverse, three crowns in pale similar in shape to those on the Richmond farthings, with a fleur de lys on each side. Reverse, THE | TOKEN | FOR | THE | CVRE, in four lines; above and below a small crown flanked by the Prince of Wales's feathers. No doubt a token or pass used for the ceremony of Touching for the King's Evil. See Miss Helen Farquhar's "Royal Charities," Volume XII of the Journal, p. 121.

A medal cast in brass. Obverse, bust of the Duke of Cumberland inscribed GVLIELMVS DVX CVMBRIAE and copied from the 1745 medal by T. Pingo, Med: III: ii. 607-265, which had for its reverse a lion overcoming a wolf, IVSTITIA . TRIVMPHANS, and was stated to have been "also used for the metallic tickets struck for the Duke of Cumberland's Theatre and inscribed on the reverse, BOX, GALLERY, &c." Reverse, a bell in very high relief and occupying most of the field; below, 1746.

Medal of the Duke of Cumberland with obverse, also copied from Pingo's medal, and on the reverse a Highlander kneeling before the crowned rampant lion of England; below, 1746. Med: III: ii. 616-286.

By Mr. L. A. Lawrence: Noble of Henry VI of the annulet coinage of London, with trefoil in the second quarter by the lion.

By Mr. R. C. Lockett: Silver pennies of David I of Scotland of the type of Stephen's first issue, * EREBALD : ON ED. . . ; * DE[RIND] O : [EJDON]; ON EDEN, with obverse DAVID blundered; * FOLBOLD : O : ROCE; the coin of Carlisle with the cummin leaf in place of sceptre, illustrated in volume VII of the Journal, p. 50.

By Mr. S. M. Spink: Silver penny of Stephen, * EREBALD : ON CAR[D].

By Mr. H. W. Taffs: Silver halfpenny of Edward III with pellet before EDWARDVS, annulet after EDWARDVS and after REX; on the reverse the final N of LONDON terminated in an annulet. A brass blank countermarked CORKE. A Spanish coin countermarked with crown and G. P., probably for the Azores. A Victorian rupee countermarked PM, probably for Mozambique. The scarce Natal Durban Club sixpence of 1860.

By Mr. F. A. Walters: Silver penny of David I of Scotland. Obverse, * DERIND ON ED. Also the silver penny of Matilda, attributed by Mr. Andrew to the Carlisle mint, from the Roth collection and Nottingham find.

By Mr. C. Winter: Bronze-gilt medal for the Peace of Paris, 1856. Obverse, a winged figure of Peace presenting a palm branch to Europa, who is seated, her left arm resting on a shield; the whole within a circle of a series of panels with portraits of the European sovereigns—Queen Victoria, King Victor II, the Emperor Alexander II, the Emperor Francis Joseph, King William IV, the Sultan of Turkey, and the Emperor Napoleon III. Dividing the portraits are Cupid figures representing Fame or Victory. Reverse, PAX CONCILIATA LUTETIAE PARISIORUM DXXX MART A MDCCCLVI, within a floral border.

Bronze-gilt medal for France and Poland. Obverse, two female figures representing France succoring Poland, who holds in her right hand a Polish standard and sword, inscription TU NE MOURRAS PAS. Exergue, MDCCCXXXI. Reverse, a circle of stars A L'HEROIQUE POLOGNE, below, laurel and palm branch and a small lion. Edge, POLES AT HARWICH TO THEIR NOBLE FRIEND LORD DUDLEY COUTTS STUART M.P. 1834.

Silver jetton. Full-faced portrait of Charles II, crowned; beaded border. Struck hollow.

Charles II crown, 1649 (?), mint-mark fleur de lys. Obverse, a large crown, inscription CAR II etc. Reverse, the value, as V below s, within the legend. This coin is believed to have been struck by the Marquis of Ormonde, who proclaimed Charles II as King within about a fortnight of the death of Charles I.

Silver medal of the Photographic Society of London for 1853.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—December 17, 1926. The Society met and dined at the Harvard Club. Present: President Gifford in the chair, also Messrs. Willey, Tilden, Kuhn, Davis, Childs, Ackerman, Boyle, Kimball, Shepardson, Faelten, F. O. Brown, Comstock, Wheeler and Malcolm Storer.

Exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Boyle: A 1799 \$10 gold piece and the Richard Sears medal.

Captain Willey: The knights grand cross of Our Lady of Guadeloupe, also the large Centennial award medal in bronze.

Mr. Kimball: Quarter eagle, 1806 over 1804; \$5 gold piece, 1795; \$10 gold piece, 1799.

Mr. Brown: The Grant medal of the 22nd encampment of the G. A. R. in silver; the badge of the 38th encampment.

Mr. Faelten: Four superb dekadrachms of Ptolemy III, IV and II.

Mr. Wheeler: An aureus of Hadrian; a magnificent stater of Thasos of 411 to 350 B. C.; a New England shilling; a Commonwealth broad of 1656; a Bactrian bronze of 165 B. C., and a large gold coin of Bologna of 1462.

Mr. Shepardson: A splendid dollar of 1856, with Gobrecht below truncation.

Mr. Ackerman: United States cents of 1809, 1810, 1811, 1813 and 1814, all in practically uncirculated condition.

The only business transacted was the election to membership of Mr. Chester C. Durning, 58 Cornhill St., Boston, Mass. The meeting adjourned.—MALCOLM STORER, Secretary pro tem.

LONG ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—November 1, 1926. The meeting was held at 60 Bleeker Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The report of the treasurer was read and approved.

It was announced that the subject for the next meeting will be "Coins Which Portray English Queens."

In accordance with the announcement of the arrangements committee the exhibits were as follows:

J. Guttag: Store card issued in conjunction with the International Philatelic Exhibition, also, the award medal of the exhibition.

J. Metzler: A handsome medal issued in memory of Marie Depage and Edith Cavell.

Mr. Fishburne: A representative collection of medals of Great Britain.

Mr. Klein: Copies of rare French medals.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:30 P. M.—JULIUS METZLER, Secretary-Treasurer, 60 Bleeker St., Brooklyn, New York.

LONG ISLAND NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—December 6, 1926. The meeting was held at 60 Bleeker Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The treasurer's report was read and accepted.

It was decided that there will be no special topic for the next meeting, as the entire time will be taken up by the election of officers for the coming year and by the revision of the constitution, which is now found to be unsuitable, due to the trebling of the original membership of the association.

A motion was made by Mr. Klein that the Association renew its membership in the American Numismatic Association. Motion seconded by Mr. Klein. Carried.

The exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Metzler: Shillings of William and Mary, Queen Anne and Queen Victoria. Also various colonial coins bearing the portrait of Queen Victoria.

Mr. Fishburne: Philip and Mary shilling and half crowns of Queen Anne and Queen Elizabeth.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:00 P. M.—JULIUS METZLER, Secretary-Treasurer, 60 Bleeker St., Brooklyn, New York.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.—The ninety-third meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 2700 South Wabash avenue, Chicago, Wednesday, November 3. Those present were Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. Sternberg, Messrs. Baumann, Boyer, Brown, Carlsen, Davis, Gammell, Golding, Grant, Jonas, Josephson, Kopicki, Lawless, Markus, Mielcarek, Phelps, Dr. Rackus, Sternberg, Wendt and Wilson. Mr. Kraus and Rev. Mr. Logue were present as guests. The meeting was called to order by President Boyer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Charles Markus, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the A. N. A., was called upon for a few remarks, and he responded in his usual happy manner. At the close of his remarks it was moved and seconded that the Club use its influence to try to bring the 1927 convention to St. Louis. Mr. Lawless was appointed by the President to communicate with the Board of Governors with this end in view.

Dr. Rackus gave a most interesting account of his recent trip to Lithuania and showed portions of two hoards which he acquired while there, one consisting of prehistoric bronze ring money, and the other of 2000 silver coins, found in an iron pot, consisting of Polish and Prussian pieces of the seventeenth century.

Mr. Brown spoke of modern Chinese copper coins, illustrating his remarks with specimens from Mr. Josephson's exhibit. Mr. Davis spoke briefly on Colonial paper money, and Mr. Golding spoke on German porcelain money and gave some amusing accounts of purchases of postage stamps.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Lawless: A number of scarce Hard Times tokens.

By Mr. Grant: Some early half cents and cents of 1794, and a medal of Pope Innocent XI.

By Mr. Sternberg: Uncirculated cent of 1794, Hays 21.

By Mr. Phelps: \$3 gold, 1884; \$2.50 gold, 1907, and some fine early cents.

By Mr. Josephson: Seventy-four modern Chinese copper coins and seven Chinese dollars.

By Mr. Markus: Three types of California \$50 slugs.

By Mr. Carlsen: Specie, 1523, of Denmark; specie, 1719, of Ulrica Elnora, of Sweden; half specie, 1648, of Norway, and a set of tokens from Thule, Cape York, North Greenland, used for trade with the Eskimos.

By Mr. Davis: Colonial notes from Georgia, Virginia, South Carolina, Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

By Mr. Golding: A large collection of porcelain money from Germany, showing nearly all types.

By Dr. Rackus: Lithuanian ring money, some rare Polish crowns, roubles of Peter the Great, Catherine, Alexander, and other scarce Russian coins, part of a hoard of 2000 Polish and Prussian coins of the period 1620 to 1680, some pieces of amber, and some very beautiful medalllic work of Peter Rimsa, a Lithuanian artist.

Refreshments were served and the meeting was adjourned.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary, 1708 E. 69th St., Windsor Park Station, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO COIN CLUB.—The ninety-fourth meeting of the Chicago Coin Club was held at 2700 South Wabash avenue, Chicago, Wednesday, December 3. Those present were Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Boyer, Mrs. McKinley, Miss Grums and Messrs. Angell, Boyer, Brown, Blomquist, Carlsen, Davis, Cederlund, Gammell, Grant, Jackson, Jonas, Josephson, Kelly, Kempke, Lawless, McKinley, Phelps, Schlegel, Sternberg, Wendt and Wilson. The meeting was called to order by President Boyer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The rules were suspended and Messrs. Angell, Cederlund and Schlegel were elected to membership. Frank Johnston, Walter Derlacki and Hugh F. Hughes were dropped from membership.

Mr. Brown read a magazine article on rare American coins and Mr. Sternberg spoke briefly on the varieties of the 1797 half eagles.

In the election of officers which followed, the old officers were reelected for the coming year.

The exhibits were as follows:

By Mr. Josephson: 1794 half eagle with the large eagle reverse, and Durango and Zacatecas Mexican revolutionary coins.

By Mr. Sternberg: Half and quarter eagles, half dollar, cent and half cent of 1926 all uncirculated, and an uncirculated half eagle of 1797, with the large eagle reverse.

By Mr. Davis: Several pieces of the Rosa Americana coinage.

By Mr. Blomquist: Two daler copper plate of Charles XII, dated 1716, counterstamped with the arms of Gotha, 1718; an American Victory medal, a Distinguished Service medal, and a double crown of Maria Theresa of 1780.

By Mr. Cederlund: Half dollar and dollar tokens from the Songy Diskie estate; Spanish dollar of 1812 counterstamped for the West Indies, and a number of early French coins in gold and silver.

By Mr. Angell: Several fine Roman bronze pieces, some early U. S. gold and some very fine European crowns.

By Mr. Gammell: Dollar of 1836, half dollars of 1801, '02, '05, '15; quarters of 1796, 1804, '05, '07 and '24; dimes of 1796, '98 and 1809; half dimes of 1794, '96, and cents of 1804 and 1836.

Refreshments were served and the meeting was adjourned.—R. E. DAVIS, Secretary, 1708 E. 69th St., Windsor Park Station, Chicago, Ill.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held in the Library of the Municipal Museum on Tuesday evening, December 21st, at 8 P. M. Present: Messrs. Lange, Plumb, Horner, Woodbury, Sunday, Bauer, Gillette, Peake, E. Peake, Reddick, Amberg, Parker, Wardell, French and Pryor. Visitor and applicant, G. Lindboe. President Paul Lange in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The President then called for the report of the nominating committee, previously appointed. An opportunity for nominations being given, the nominations were closed by motion and the Committee brought in its report, as follows: For President, A. H. Plumb; for Vice President and Secretary, A. C. Parker; for Treasurer, Dr. Chester A. Peake.

Upon motion duly seconded and carried, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for each candidate, separately. The Secretary brought in his report, declaring each candidate elected.

The applications of Master Reddick and of Gustav Lindboe were received and acted upon favorably. Master Reddick was elected an associate member of the junior class, and Mr. Lindboe an active.

There being no other business, the President announced the annual dinner on January 2d, 1927 at the Osborne House. The session was suspended

for the usual auction, over which Ex-President Sunday presided with his usual ability. Some good ancients and a fine lot of American coins were disposed of. Mr. Lindboe donated several good coins and the Coin Committee purchased several. Mr. Gillette donated two pieces of fractional currency of the issue of 1863.—ARTHUR C. PARKER, Secretary, Municipal Museum, Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION.—The yearly meeting of the Rochester Numismatic Association was held on the evening of January 2, 1927, in the Hotel Osborne. President Lange presided. Present: Messrs. Lange, Plumb, Peake, Wardell, Amberg, Horner, Bauer, Woodbury, Harringx, Sunday and Reddick.

The Treasurer's report was received and filed.

It was announced that Past Presidents Georgie H. Bauer and George C. Gillette were sailing for the Mediterranean countries, where they would spend some time collecting. It was moved and carried that Messrs. Bauer and Gillette be authorized to purchase coins to the extent of \$100 for the Association. The address of these officers from February 5 to 27 will be Care American Express Co., Rome, Italy; from March 10 to 27, care Cook's Tours, Palermo, Sicily.

Past Presidents Woodbury and Horner installed the officers for the forthcoming year, these being: President, A. H. Plumb; Vice-President and Secretary, A. C. Parker; Treasurer, Dr. Chester A. Peake.

A motion to authorize the striking of a medal for Past President Lange was made and carried.

A communication of congratulation was received from Moritz Wormser.

Upon motion the regular business of the meeting was suspended for the annual auction. After the auction the meeting adjourned.—A. C. PARKER, Secretary, Municipal Museum, Rochester, N. Y.

DETROIT COIN CLUB.—December 2, 1926. Members present: Messrs. Andrews, Dworkowski, Green, Grinnell, Ditzel, Hoare, Harwood, Helfrich, Hutchinson, Hack, Lodge, Lestre, Livingstone, Powell and Rapp.

Addresses of new members: Mr. Harwood, 6542 Canton Ave.; Mr. Lodge, 1250 Griswold St.

Exhibits were as follows:

Mr. Helfrich: Fifteen \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$50 notes of Canadian Banks, in very fine condition for circulated notes.

Mr. Dworkowski: Poland, Sigismund III, thalers 1628 and 1630; Stanislaus August, solidus, 1594 and 1596; Stephen Bathory, 3 gr., 1581-2-3; Sigismund III, ducat, 1631; Sigismund August, groschen, 1566; 2 zloté, 1924; three groschen pieces from 1589 to 1601.

Meeting of December 16, 1926. Members present: Messrs. Allen, Dworkowski, Grinnell, Hoare, Hack, Harwood, Helfrich, Hutchinson, Lodge and Rapp.

Exhibits:

Mr. Hack: \$11.00 J. S. Ormsby, Colorado, 1855 slug; New Hampshire cent, American Liberty, cedar tree, 1777, gold; gold doubloon, 1787, Bra-ser, rising sun; George Washington, harp, silver, 1777.

Mr. Hoare: National bond, Republic Ireland, \$10, 1863.

Mr. Grinnell: Chinese temple money.

Mr. Allen: Jackson cents including Low's 1, 105 and 155.

Mr. Helfrich: Province of Canada, \$1, 1866; Dominion of Canada, \$1, 1870-8, 1898, 1911, and \$2 of 1887; Paper Currency.

Mr. Rapp: Cufic glass money: Lincoln Medals.

Mr. Dworkowski: Poland, 30 grosze, John Cassimer, 1663.

THOSE DEAR OLD SHILLINGS AND PENCE.

That decimal coinage has great merits few will deny,
Yet there are no signs in England its adoption is nigh.
Will her conformance e'er come or shall a century hence
Find her accountants still struggling with shillings and pence?

—THEODORE J. VENN.

In the Past Twelve Months

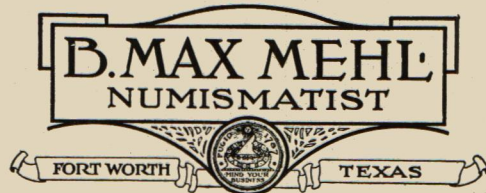
I have handled a total of some fourteen collections, (mostly at private purchase)—real collections—not consignments—including such world-famous collections as the Fred Joy, Boston; H. O. Mann, Denver; Charles Markus, Davenport; George H. Blake, New York; G. Kraft, Pittsburgh, etc., etc., a total valuation of about a Quarter Million Dollars, besides a number of single great rarities!

My advertising campaign for the past twelve months, to get new collectors and also to “unearth” rarities represented an expenditure of nearly Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash!

The above two FACTS are just two of *many* other reasons why I can serve YOU to your *satisfaction and profit* whatever your numismatic requirements may be—whether in buying or selling.

Correspondence invited—and cheerfully, promptly and courteously attended to by

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COLONIALS

Oak Tree Shilling, Crosby No. 1 D, Very Good	\$25.00
Oak Tree Shilling, Crosby No. 7, Very Good	30.00
Oak Tree Shilling, Crosby No. 9 H, Very Fine	50.00
Oak Tree Two Pence (1662), Very Fine	25.00
Pine Tree Shilling, large planchet, Very Fine	40.00
Pine Tree Shilling, medium planchet, Very Fine	30.00
Pine Tree Shilling, medium planchet, Very Good (scratched)	20.00
Pine Tree Shilling, small planchet, Extremely Fine	30.00
Pine Tree Shilling, small planchet, Very Fine	25.00
Pine Tree Shilling, small planchet, Fine	20.00
Pine Tree Shilling, small planchet, Very Good	15.00
Pine Tree Shilling, small planchet, Very Fair	12.00
Pine Tree Six Pence, Very Fine	25.00
Pine Tree Three Pence, Ex. Fine	25.00
Rosa-Americana Two Pence, 1722, Ex. Fine	25.00
Rosa-Americana Penny, 1722, Uncirculated	12.00
Rosa-Americana Half-Penny, 1722, Ex. Fine	10.00
Rosa-Americana Two Pence, 1723, Uncirculated	35.00
Rosa-Americana Penny, 1723, Ex. Fine	10.00
Wood's Half Penny, 1723, Uncirculated, Red	2.00
Wood's Farthing, 1723, Uncirculated, Red	6.00
Lord Baltimore Six Pence, 1659, "Crescite et Multipli- camini," Extremely Fine	100.00
Standish Barry Three Pence, V. Fine, but holed	20.00
I. Chalmers' Three Pence, weakly struck on one side, Unc.	35.00
Continental Currency Dollar, Pewter, One R in currency, Un- circulated	60.00
Immunis Columbia Cent, 1787, Very Fine	15.00
Libernatus Libertatem Defendo Cent, Reverse: Arms of New York. Very Good, but holed	35.00
Washington Cent, Gen'l of the American Armies, etc., Ex. Fine	50.00
Washington Cent, 1791, Rev. Sm. Eagle, Uncirculated	12.00
Washington Cent, 1791, Rev. Lg. Eagle, Proof	15.00
Washington Cent, 1795, edge, Birmingham Redruth & Swan- sea, Ex. Fine	20.00
Washington Cent, Success to the U. S., Uncirculated	5.00
Washington Cent, Success to the U. S., Unc. (small)	5.00
Castorland Half Dollar, Bronze, Proof	10.00
Rhode Island Medalet, Uncirculated	6.00
Nova Eborac Cent, small head, Very Fine	10.00
Talbot Allum & Lee, three varieties, Uncirculated	each 2.00
Florida 1/24th of a real, Uncirculated	5.00
Virginia 1/2 Cent, Bright Red	1.00

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1127 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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I am now booking consignments for my next Sale, as my present Sale will have taken place before this number comes out.

Coins solicited for Public Auction. Small or large consignments will be appreciated. Terms on application.

WILLIAM HESSLEIN

101 Tremont St.,

Boston, Mass.

PAPER MONEY

D. C. WISMER, Hatfield, Penna.

The following advertisement appeared in the New York Commercial Transcript, February 17, 1842:

BOARDING REDUCED.—The subscriber having fitted up the large and commodious house at the corner of Howard and Elm streets, only one block from Broadway, where gentlemen can have good board and pleasant rooms at \$2.50 per week. Also gentlemen and their wives on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 9 Howard street, entrance in Elm.

Landing in New York City from Augusta, Georgia, on Thursday, February 17, 1842, and being supplied with the paper money issued by the Bank of Augusta, you would have had to plank down \$2.62½ for a week's board and lodging, because the paper money issued by the Bank of Augusta was at 5 per cent. discount in New York.

\$1, \$2, \$4, \$5, \$10 and \$20 notes issued by the Bank of Augusta75c.
5c. A., 10c. A. B., 25c. A. B., 50c. A. B. C., 75c. A. The set40c.
Mechanics Bank of Augusta.	
\$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20. The set75c.
Merchants and Planters Bank, Savannah.	
\$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$10. The set50c.
Dayton Bank, St. Paul, Minnesota.	
\$1 A, B, \$2 and \$5. Four notes. The set75c.
Peoples Bank of Patterson, N. J.	
\$6, \$7, \$8, \$9. The set75c.
Tecumseh Bank, Michigan.	
\$1, \$3, \$5. The set30c.
Bank of Washtenaw.	
\$1, \$2, \$5. The set30c.
Bank of West Florida, Apalachicola.	
\$5, \$10, \$20. Very fine early notes. The set . . .	\$2.00
50 different State Bank bills	\$4.00
State Bank of Michigan.	
\$1, \$2, \$3, \$5. The set50c.

**SEND YOUR COLLECTION OF PAPER MONEY AND
RECEIVE MY OFFER.**

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR PAPER MONEY.

CRYSTAL CLEAR ENVELOPES, SAMPLE, 10c.

N. Y. Coin & Stamp Co., Inc., Circular No. 6.

UNITED STATES SMALL CENTS.**COPPER-NICKEL CENTS.**

		New.	Proof.
1856	Eagle	\$9.00	\$12.00
1857	Eagle, with varieties	5c, 10c, 20c, 25c, 50c	.75
1858	Eagle, with varieties	5c, 10c, 20c, 25c, 50c	.75
1858	Indian head, olive wreath		4.00
1859	Indian head, olive wreath	5c, 10c, 20c, 25c	.35
1859	Indian Head, oak wreath and shield		3.50
1860	Indian Head	5c, 10c, 20c, 25c	.35
1861	Indian head	10c, 20c, 30c, 40c	.50
1862	Indian Head	5c, 10c, 15c	.25
1863	Indian head	5c, 10c, 15c	.20
1864	Indian head	5c, 10c, 15c	.25

BRONZE CENTS, Same Type.

1864		5c, 10c, 15c	.20	.75
1864	with "L" on ribbon	10c, 20c, 30c	.40	1.00
1865		5c, 10c, 15c	.25	.70
1866		10c, 20c, 30c	.40	1.00
1867		10c, 20c, 30c	.40	1.00
1868		10c, 20c, 30c	.40	.75
1869		10c, 20c, 35c	.50	1.00
1870		10c, 20c, 30c	.40	.60
1871		25c, 35c, 50c	1.00	1.50
1872		25c, 35c, 50c	1.00	1.25
1873		10c, 20c, 30c	.40	.65
1874		5c, 10c, 15c	.30	.50
1875		5c, 10c, 15c	.25	.50
1876		5c, 10c, 15c	.25	.50
1877		20c, 35c, 50c	1.00	1.50
1878		10c, 20c, 25c	.35	.50
1879		10c, 15c, 20c	.30	.40
1880		5c, 10c, 15c	.25	.35
1881		5c, 10c, 20c	.30	.40
1882		5c, 10c, 20c	.25	.35
1883		5c, 10c, 15c	.20	.35
1884		5c, 10c, 15c	.20	.35
1885		5c, 10c, 15c	.20	.35
1886		5c, 10c, 15c	.20	.35
1887		5c, 10c, 15c	.20	.35
1888		5c, 10c, 15c	.20	.60
1889		5c, 10c, 15c	.20	.35
1890		5c, 10c, 15c	.20	.35
1891		5c, 10c, 15c	.20	.35
1892		5c, 10c, 15c	.20	.35
1893		5c, 10c, 15c	.20	.35
1894		5c, 10c, 15c	.20	.35
1895		5c, 10c, 15c	.20	.40
1896		5c, 10c, 15c	.20	.35
1897		5c, 10c, 15c	.20	.35
1898		5c, 10c, 15c	.20	.35
1899		10c, 15c, 20c	.35	.75
1900		5c, 10c, 15c	.25	.35
1901		5c, 10c, 15c	.25	.40
1902		5c, 10c, 15c	.25	.35
1903		5c, 10c, 15c	.25	.35
1904		5c, 10c, 15c	.25	.35
1905		5c, 10c, 15c	.25	.35
1906		5c, 10c, 15c	.25	.35
1907		5c, 10c, 15c	.25	.35
1908		5c, 10c, 15c	.25	.40
1909		10c, 20c, 25c	.40	1.75

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1880 \$1 Rosecrans & Huston, brown seal.
1874 \$2 Allison & Spinner, red seal.
1875 \$2 Allison & New, red seal.
1875 \$2 Allison & New, Series B.
1880 \$2 Bruce & Gilfillan, brown seal.
1880 \$2 Rosecrans & Huston, red seal.
1880 \$2 Rosecrans & Huston, brown seal.
1880 \$2 Rosecrans & Nebeker, red seal.
1880 \$5 Bruce & Gilfillan, brown seal.
1880 \$5 Bruce & Wyman, red seal.
1880 \$5 Rosecrans & Hyatt, red seal.
1880 \$5 Rosecrans & Huston, red seal.
1880 \$5 Rosecrans & Huston, brown seal.
1880 \$5 Rosecrans & Nebeker, brown seal.
1880 \$5 Rosecrans & Nebeker, red seal.
1880 \$5 Tillman & Morgan, red seal.
1880 \$5 Bruce & Roberts, red seal.
1880 \$5 Lyons & Roberts, red seal.
1907 \$5 Vernon & Treat, red seal.
1880 \$10 Scofield & Gilfillan, brown seal.
1880 \$10 Bruce & Gilfillan, brown seal.
1880 \$10 Rosecrans & Jordan, red seal.
1880 \$10 Rosecrans & Hyatt, red seal.
1880 \$10 Rosecrans & Huston, red seal.
1880 \$10 Rosecrans & Huston, brown seal.
1880 \$20 Bruce & Wyman, brown seal.
1880 \$20 Bruce & Wyman, red seal.
1880 \$20 Rosecrans & Huston, red seal.
1880 \$20 Rosecrans & Huston, brown seal.
1874 \$50 Allison & Spinner, red seal.
1880 \$50 Bruce & Wyman, brown seal.
1880 \$50 Rosecrans & Hyatt, red seal.
1880 \$100 Bruce & Wyman, brown seal.
1880 \$100 Rosecrans & Jordan, red seal.

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1890 \$1 Rosecrans & Nebeker, red seal.
1890 \$2 Rosecrans & Huston, brown seal.
1890 \$2 Rosecrans & Nebeker, brown seal.
1890 \$5 Rosecrans & Huston, brown seal.
1890 \$5 Rosecrans & Nebeker, brown seal.
1890 \$5 Rosecrans & Nebeker, red seal.
1891 \$5 Bruce & Roberts, red seal.
1891 \$5 Lyons & Roberts, red seal.
1890 \$20 Rosecrans & Huston, brown seal.
1890 \$20 Rosecrans & Nebeker, red seal.
1891 \$20 Tillman & Morgan, red seal.
1891 \$50 Rosecrans & Nebeker, red seal.

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1865 \$20 payable blank.

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1880 \$10 Scofield & Gilfillan, brown seal.
1880 \$10 Bruce & Wyman, red seal.
1878 \$20 Scofield & Gilfillan, red seal.
1880 \$20 Scofield & Gilfillan, brown seal.
1880 \$20 Bruce & Wyman, brown seal.
1880 \$50 Bruce & Wyman, brown seal.
1880 \$50 Rosecrans & Nebeker, red seal.
1878 \$100 Scofield & Gilfillan, red seal.

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1886 \$1 Rosecrans & Nebeker, red seal.
1891 \$1 Rosecrans & Nebeker, red seal.
1886 \$2 Rosecrans & Huston, red seal.
1886 \$5 Rosecrans & Jordan, red seal.
1886 \$5 Rosecrans & Huston, red seal.
1886 \$5 Rosecrans & Nebeker, brown seal.
1886 \$5 Rosecrans & Nebeker, red seal.
1891 \$5 Rosecrans & Nebeker, red seal.
1886 \$10 All signatures and seals.
1891 \$10 All signatures and seals.
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1886 \$20 Rosecrans & Hyatt, red seal.

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1899 \$2 Vernon & Treat, blue seal.
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1899 \$5 Lyons & Treat, blue seal.
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1865 \$20 Colby & Spinner, red seal.
1875 \$20 Bruce & Gilfillan, red seal.
1865 \$50 Chittenden & Spinner, red seal.
1865 \$100 Chittenden & Spinner, red seal.

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1882 \$5 All signatures.
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1882 \$20 Tillman & Morgan, brown seal.
1882 \$50 Rosecrans & Huston, brown seal.

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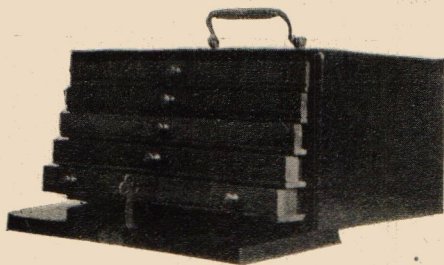
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